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Contents

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EDITORIAL		PAGE
If I Could Talk to You	Sarah Corbin Robert	6
FEATURE ARTICLES		
Kenmore—A Symbol—A Challenge	Clyde Burke Millspaugh	8
Patriotism and Piety	Lucille Brown Duxbury	14
The Spirit of the Hand-made, XX. Woman's Trifling Needs	Helen S. Johnson	16
My Hobby	Florence Adkins Nelcamp	21
Seventeenth Century Club Woman	Margery Rae	22
The Story Behind the Record	James Owen Tryon	26
An Illustrious Connecticut Statesman	Roger Wolcott Davis	29
A Preview of the Forty-Ninth Continental Congress	Anne S. Mugrave	32
Patriotic Pigs	Kay Huntley	34
Around the Calendar with Famous Americans—VIII. Henry Clay	Louise Hartley	38
Constitution House	Virginia Horne	40
State Regents' Page	·	43
Exploring One's Life Stream	Sallie Trice Thompson	44
VERSE		
The Days of Spring	Catherine Le Master Eckrich	13
Potpourri	Florence Burrill Jacobs	25
New Day is Born	Katherine Walton Blakeslee	28
Hernando De Soto	Catherine Cate Coblenz	37
Wisteria	Bessie Schenck Buntin	42
REGULAR DEPARTMENTS		
Genealogical	·	46
News Items	·	55
Parliamentary Procedure	·	58
Book Reviews	·	60
Committee Reports	·	63
Junior Membership	·	69
OFFICIAL LISTS		
Membership of N. S. D. A. R.	·	68
Schedule of Continental Congress Meetings	·	70
National Board of Management	·	76
Approved Schools	·	78
National Committee Chairmen	·	79
National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution	·	79

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IF I COULD TALK TO YOU

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

FORTY conferences in the Spring! Again and again I am impressed with the fact that our membership does not realize that Presidents General give many weeks each spring and fall to visiting state conferences. With spring greatly preferred, at two conferences a week, six or seven weeks of traveling come from February to April. Plans for the Continental Congress, therefore, must be made far in advance and late requests for appointments cannot be honored. Even as I travel, many suggestions for the Congress are received. The major features of the program have already been outlined for many weeks.

A journey through our Southland this year has some disappointments. The severe cold of the winter has frozen many of the shrubs and blossoms. In many sections only dry brown buds appear where the pink and red japonicas and azaleas should be, but I have seen a few courageous pansies and jonquils, huge ones, as if doing double duty because their taller neighbors are not with them. There are still the wonderful live-oaks hanging with moss, the cypress growing up through the water, clusters of mistletoe, and a bustle in the fields at cotton planting time.

When a large camellia was given me, I exclaimed, "What a lovely one to have escaped the frost! Where did you get it?" "From Chicago," was the reply. The Southland just must bloom even if Mississippi has to order its flowers from Illinois. There is a spirit back of that camellia that neither mind nor frost can chill, and one which made this year's conferences some of the best that I have attended.

Evidences of wholesome activity are everywhere apparent. One chapter reported a six month's subscription to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to every

new member. In most cases the member continues the subscription. A state voted a contribution to the National Jubilee Endowment Fund from its regular state dues in order that every member might share in the permanent security of the Society. A new member of about forty years, after hearing of the broad program of service of the Society, said: "I just feel as if I have wasted twenty years of my life not to have known of all this before."

One must often watch for the little things to be sure of the real good accomplished by our organization. In driving through our eastern highlands, a State Regent stopped to buy apples from some mountaineers. The woman explained that she could sell only the seconds, for the finest were to be shipped by the owner to a distant market. Without making a purchase, the regent asked the way to Tamassee D.A.R. School. The woman beamed as she told that the "D.A.R. ladies" had made a place for two of her children at Tamassee. When the regent explained that she had contributed to the school the woman said, "Wait!" She stepped back to the baskets of finest apples, looked a bit, and polished her selection on her apron as she came back, saying "Here! Only the best can go to a D.A.R. lady."

That "mighty oaks from little acorns grow" is often illustrated in our work. About five years ago our chapter in Panama wrote to ask if Tamassee School could accept twenty-five dollars toward a scholarship for a deserving girl. A letter from the recipient of this gift was published some months later in a newspaper in Panama. I quote from a letter received by the school: "Soon after that, a man who was not known to any of our members went to the woman

who had written the article, handed her twenty-five dollar bills and in a somewhat embarrassed manner told her that he would like to do this for some child. The man requested that his name be withheld. He is middle-aged and works as a mechanic." Each year since, the interest has continued, and the man has extended his gifts to the family of the scholarship children. The original twenty-five dollars from Panama Chapter have grown into two full scholarships annually, all because of the letter of a Tamassee child published five years ago.

From a tiny child in a town called Tiny comes another letter: "I would like to have books or some pictures of our flag. We are trying to find out many things about the flag. If you have any booklets about things will you send them to our class? We will be glad to have them and we will study them *carefully*.

Very truly yours
signed, BOBBY POWERS
Secretary, Fourth Grade."

Needless to say we sent Bobby some colored Flag Codes, and one of our Flag Manuals. Within a short time we received two similar requests from small towns in the same state. Bobby must have told his friends.

From our brother organization, the Sons of the American Revolution, comes an interesting incident of the kind which proves the lasting results of some of their activities as well as ours.

A number of years ago a Polish boy won their medal for good citizenship in a grammar school. Somehow through the years it was lost. About ten years later, the young man wrote asking if he might have a duplicate of the medal. He was then married and had two small children. He wanted the medal to show his children when they were old enough to appreciate it.

After a luncheon recently in one of our large eastern cities, the principal of a school

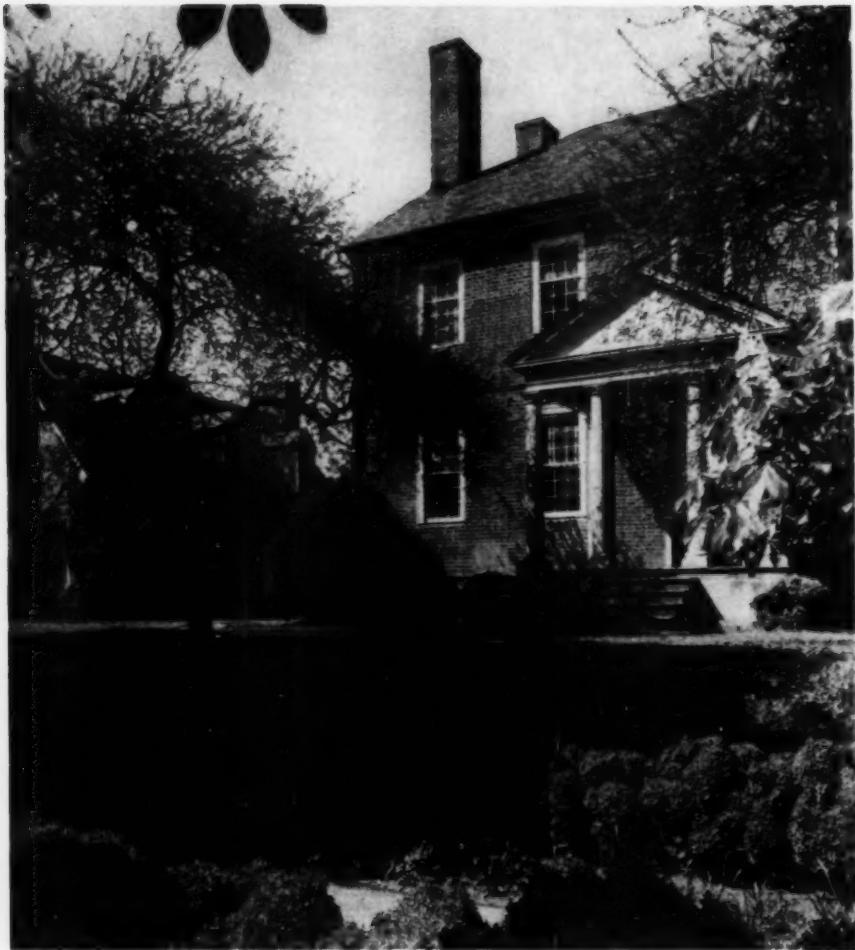
came to me saying that, although she was not a member of our Society, this was the second time she had heard me speak because she was present at our celebration of Flag Day at the World's Fair last June. She added, "Immediately after the close of school I spent a week at the World's Fair. I attended ceremonies sponsored by organizations on four different days. I enjoyed the Daughters of the American Revolution the most of any. There was a dignity about it which made it distinctly different from the others." To be "different with dignity" is an aim worth achieving.

In Maryland, a girl making her final payment of sums borrowed as a Student Loan enclosed a check for an additional amount, saying that she wanted to add that bit of appreciation in order to help some other girl who might need assistance in the future.

In Utah last fall the State Regent, at our final meeting, bade good-bye to the President General by reading several lines which seemed peculiarly appropriate. I asked for a copy. To my surprise as the holiday season approached, I received from many parts of the country a card bearing these same lines. Members far and wide recognized in them the especial needs of the President General's office. The card was one of the group issued annually by the National Cathedral Association of Washington.

Many of you will soon be starting the long journey to our Forty-ninth Continental Congress. Decisions of far reaching effect upon the Society must be made. May the spirit of these lines be with us all:

God Grant Thee
Comfort in thy home—
Safety on thy journey—
Courage in thy duty—
Happiness in thy leisure—
Patience in thy adversity—
Success in thy ventures.



THE GARDEN ENTRANCE TO KENMORE, IN FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

Kenmore—A Symbol—A Challenge

CLYDE BURKE MILLSPAUGH

“PEOPLE who worship at the shrine of greatness will themselves be truly great”—In these uncertain days this happy philosophy is remembered with hope as we stand in the shadow of the great old trees of baronial Kenmore, which is somehow not only a dear Virginia shrine, but a symbol—a challenge. . . .

Even before we lift the latch and walk into the wide hall of this homelike mansion, hallowed by the deeds of gallant people, or see the “Holy Lord” hinges upon the inside shutters and the upright crosses that form a natural part of the beautiful colonial doors, we are conscious of an abiding spirit of prayer and patriotism. Then our minds

are busy, trying to visualize vanished scenes and life as lived there by men and women who gave their brains and wealth, their blood and tears and prayers, that liberty, justice, freedom, and religion might become an integral part of our national life.

But not until you have wandered leisurely through the stately rooms do you begin to appreciate how fully this old place "perpetuates" in spirit the ideals upon which this country was founded and from which it has grown into a great nation.

Upon a spring day it was my privilege to visit Kenmore when white blossoms bloomed around the brick wall that encloses the wide lawn, and bird song poured from the tree tops, making an enchantment more complete. At once I found myself in love with the place, sensing somehow the presence of abiding personalities. In trying to refresh my memory as to events of significance that had taken place there, I was aided by a booklet given me by Mrs. Annie Fleming Smith, or "Mrs. Kenmore Smith" as she is sometimes called, which says among other things, that: "April 20, 1775, brought to Fredericksburg six hundred men who gathered at the Rising Sun Tavern and passed a paper with fiery resolutions, endorsing Patrick Henry's resistance to the tyranny of Governor Dunmore in stealing the powder. It is said that Colonel Fielding Lewis wrote this paper in the Great Room at Kenmore, which is considered tantamount to a Declaration of Independence."

Kenmore was the home of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington, and it has a place of its own in the heart of America. Betty was the only and beloved sister of George Washington, who himself surveyed the land upon which the house was built and also took deep interest in planning the mansion and planting the trees and shrubs which ornamented the grounds, some of which still survive.

Indeed, it must have been more like home to George than his mother's little white house, for he not only surveyed the land, helped in the landscaping, but he also gave his excellent taste to its decorating. He loved his sister and her children and after Fielding Lewis died, George Washington looked after things there as well as at Mount Vernon and his mother's home.

One authority says: "There was one

George Washington, Commander of Troops, another who joined in the fun of little children and saved the life of a dog. Superlative achievements were his, winning Independence, refusing a crown, but his life at home was another picture." His days were filled with duties and difficulties, but Kenmore was a haven of rest for him. After he was grown, he had few free and happy times with his own people, but we find this entry in his diary for Christmas, 1769: "Dined and spent the afternoon at Colonel Lewis's."

Much has been written about George Washington and his family relations, but very little is known about Betty Washington and her brother, so it is interesting to find this recorded in the story of Kenmore: "Betty was right there when he cut down the cherry tree, broke the neck of his mother's colt, and threw the dollar across the river, with sunbonnet tied tightly, sheep skin mittens and perhaps a flannel mask to preserve her complexion. We do not know if she went with her brother to Master Hobbie in Falmouth, but when he and Samuel crossed the Ferry to go to Marye, she went with them to a Dame school, where she learned French, English, and fine stitchery."

Betty Washington Lewis met life with humor as well as gallantry. Unlike her mother and brother, she liked to joke. In fact, she is described as something of a madcap who indulged in pranks, probably for the purpose of shocking her more serious minded brother. When she began to grow up and had "creped her hair high" she looked a great deal like George, when she put on his military coat and hat. Betty was lovely in all her relations in life and graced beautiful old Kenmore with dignity and sweetness. The servants and children adored her.

When Fielding Lewis came courting his young cousin soon after his first wife's death, Betty was described as a "mannerly maid" of sixteen summers. Fielding, a man of large means, promised the young girl a fine house if she would marry him. He was a gentleman of his word, and Kenmore was the house he built for her. They were married May 7, 1750, at the Ferry Farm, and George—then eighteen—gave his sister away.

Fielding Lewis was a man of affairs in Virginia. He was a vestryman of St. George Church, Colonel of the County Militia, and for many years a member of the House of Burgesses. He was not only a man of wealth and culture, but of sound sense and business ability. He fitted three regiments at his own expense for the Revolution and built the vessel, "The Dragon," and presented it to the Virginia Navy. Throughout the War, he was Commissioner for the manufacture of small arms in Fredericksburg, and when the state money ran out he used his own private fortune to draw on. This ruined him financially, and when he died in 1782 he left a debt of seven thousand pounds. Several years later Kenmore was sold to satisfy this old debt.

Fielding and Betty had eleven children, so it was fortunate that Kenmore was a large house. In the booklet, "Kenmore," we find this: "We do not know when Kenmore was finished, but we do know that building was not done in a hurry in those days. The walls are two feet thick and there are heavy inside shutters with 'Holy Lord' hinges, the doors with crosses to keep the witches away."

The early homemakers in America, like Fielding Lewis, not only felled trees, surveyed land and built as handsome houses as possible, but they built for generations to come. More than that, with England and all its mellow beauty fresh in their minds, it was not unusual for them to build magnificently. Such places as Kenmore came to life all along the lovely slopes and streams of Virginia—houses tall and strong, with wide halls to invite the summer breezes and the arriving guests, houses with frescoed ceilings and overmantels of historical significance, houses with "witching boards" just inside the fan-lighted doors, to make us pause and wonder just how potent the "charm" may be in a block of wood into which has been sunken ten square-headed nails in a circle with another in the center.

To quote from the booklet again: "All interior woodwork possesses an exquisite refinement of detail, and in the dining room there is paneling and the Washington crest over the fireplace. The glory of the house is in the stuccoed ceilings which were done as late as 1774-75 by an artist whom George

Washington called 'that Frenchman'. This man also did work at Mount Vernon. The overmantel in the Great Room was done later. Soon after the Hessian soldiers captured at the Battle of Trenton were quartered in Fredericksburg, it was discovered that two of them could do that class of work. The overmantel in the Great Room was still unfinished and Betty wrote her brother, asking him to suggest a design. He sent a rough sketch of the Aesop fable of the fox, the crow, and the piece of cheese, to teach his nieces and nephews to beware of flatterers. The background of this mantel is the church, the fortress, and the home, typifying all that is best in national life."

The ceiling in the dining room has as its center the head of Louis XIV, the Sun King, surrounded by rays. The Library has a fruit and flower piece for overmantel, and the ceiling is the four seasons.

This stately old house was the scene of social affairs of great brilliancy which brought together many of the fine ladies and gentlemen of that part of Virginia. House parties, huntings, balls, dinners—all were there, and it does not take a far stretch of the imagination to reconstruct the scenes and to feel that the old house must forever hold fast some of the life lived there so gallantly.

There are several unique features about old Kenmore which make it more than a link between yesterday and today. The brick walls have been sealed in paraffin to keep them from crumbling. Providence even seems to have had a hand in guarding the place. In the pamphlet, "The Restoration of Kenmore," we find this paragraph: "At the time the ceiling in the great room was being secured to the second story joists, a cannon ball was found lodged between the floor and the ceiling. As the Mansion stood in the line of fire during the battle of Fredericksburg, this ball must have penetrated the wall and come to rest where it was found. As there were several indentations in the east and west walls caused by cannon balls, the ball found inside the building was cemented into one of the holes in the west wall where it may be seen."

Kenmore is not only a sturdy house of patriotism, but it might also be called a house of faith. Here each day during the Revolution at ten o'clock in the morning,



THE KENMORE DINING ROOM, SHOWING THE WASHINGTON CREST IN THE CARVED MANTEL

Betty Washington Lewis and her mother held a solemn service in the Great Room with the "Holy Lord" hinges on the shutters and the crosses on the doors, and they prayed for the safety of George Washington and the Lewis boys who were in the strife.

Washington's mother stoutly opposed his military career, for war was an abomination to her, but when Betty Lewis, distressed over not hearing from her sons, complained bitterly, her mother said sternly, "The mothers and wives of our men must be brave women. The sister of the Commander in Chief must be an example of fortitude and faith." It is not indicated how Betty Washington Lewis looked upon war, but she was gallant and sensible, and it seems safe to say that she was in accord with her brother in this as in many things. We know she prayed for him and reasoned that things usually turn out right, provided you do not get unduly worked up over them. She was proud of her brother and must

have thought of him very tenderly in his buff and blue uniform, scarlet and white cap, with the Washington coat of arms on his housings.

It is significant of the bond between brother and sister that George sought Betty's home in certain hours of triumph and trial. "After the surrender of Cornwallis, General Washington and his Staff and the French Officers came to Fredericksburg, November 11, 1781. After a visit to his mother, George Washington went unannounced to Kenmore. Mrs. Lewis was out on the plantation, and George, exhausted, threw himself on his sister's bed in full regiments, and there she found him sound asleep." The bed is still in Betty Washington's room and there are many other original pieces of beautiful old furniture in Kenmore.

Two people, more than any others, are responsible for the preservation of this historic shrine, Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming,



THE BEDROOM OF MRS. LEWIS. IT WAS HERE THAT BETTY FOUND HER BROTHER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, ASLEEP AFTER THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

a native of Alabama but for many years a valued citizen of Fredericksburg, and her daughter, Annie Fleming Smith. In 1922 when the old house was facing destruction and the ground was being cut up into building lots, Mrs. Fleming, now the President of the Kenmore Association, declared: "It must not be, the place is an American shrine and it must be saved." Mrs. Fleming and fifteen other gallant women of Fredericksburg set to work to save it.

The booklet, "Kenmore," published by the Association, and also the detailed report of the architect who had the restoration work in charge, is interesting reading and helpful historically, but far more vivid are first hand impressions of the place with spring sunshine falling through the ancient trees and glinting upon the old boxwood along the walks and around the worn doorsteps. Truly you feel the place is baronial in more than architectural grandeur. There is a sort of hereditary nobility there which has been handed down through the years to reflect in some strange fashion the personalities of the strong people who lived

there, walked through the wide halls and warmed before the open fires while looking with affection at the gorgeous overmantels and ceilings now so finely restored and handed down for us to see and to cherish.

Things move on in this world, people clamor for a change, forgetting there is no change from great principles in a land built upon suffering, self-denial, death, and dedicated to liberty, justice, and religion.

So Kenmore is indeed a symbol, a challenge, rightly beloved along with Wakefield and Mount Vernon because it is somehow a part of the soul of America and brings us a subtle message to be strong, to hold fast, and strive to revive the heroic and unselfish in American Citizenship. May Kenmore continue to stand serenely in the spring sunshine and under the winter storms, holding close that which it has known, guarding steadfastly the ideals of a nation.

* * *

The historical background of Kenmore and Fredericksburg is closely interwoven.

The serene, strong old mansion stands under trees that were old when the state was born, and lovely Fredericksburg is as historic a spot as may be found in the Old Dominion. Fredericksburg invites you, during Garden Week in Virginia, to join the Tour sponsored by the Garden Club of Virginia. The object of the Tour, which extends from April 22-27, is to raise funds for the completion of the restoration of the Betty Washington Lewis flower garden at Kenmore. This garden is on the land which the Daughters of the American Revolution have helped to secure, and for that reason, Fredericksburg will relive its Colonial life during the week.

You will be received at Kenmore by descendants of the house, and "Uncle Backus", ninety years old, with his helpers, preparing meals in the kitchen. Mary Washington,

in the proverbial purple cloak, will reenact a famous scene from days gone by with Lafayette. This quaint house, where Mary Ball Washington spent the last nineteen years of her life, is "next door neighbor" to Kenmore. From the Rising Sun Tavern, one of America's earliest post offices, writers may send letters to be so historically marked. Eighteenth century recipes, herbs, etc., may be purchased from the famous Hugh Mercer Apothecary Shop. In James Monroe's law office may be seen the original desk upon which the Monroe Doctrine was written. The Old Market Square, with real Old World atmosphere, will be made to live again by the Junior Woman's Club. Several old houses will be open, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will display in the store windows a collection of famous old papers and documents.

• • •

The Alexandria Association, Alexandria, Virginia, sponsors the seventh annual Tour of Old Houses on Saturday, April the 13th from 11 to 5 o'clock. Tea with special features will be served from 4 until 6 at Gadsby's Tavern.

◊ ◊ ◊

The Days of Spring

CATHERINE LE MASTER ECKRICH

*I love the days of spring, dawn-blue and bright,
Or strung with crystal strands of rain and mist;
Those days when irises reach up to light
The garden paths with lamps of amethyst.
In all such weather I like to rove the wood,
Pressing my steps into the mellow earth,
Knowing that here I can come close to good,
And ancient peace, renewal, and rebirth.
I can find reassurance when I peer
Into a bud, or liberated stream,
Throw off the garment of my human fear,
Glimpse the fulfillment of a Mighty Dream.
Always the days of spring restore to me,
Beauty and faith, and strength for victory.*



Patriotism and Piety

An account of the state bells in the Valley Forge carillon

LUCILLE BROWN DUXBURY

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

GEORGE WASHINGTON! The Father of His Country! The Prayerful Patriot! The Superior Officer! The Lover of Men! The Christian!

Such appellations as these seem to clarify one's thoughts when reviewing the life of our greatest American. And nowhere are true Americans more cognizant of the simple nature of Washington than when one steps across the threshold of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. There one feels the spirit of the man who wrote of himself in his diary, "I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine vital religion." Even the windows are commemorative of him, of notable events and persons of the Revolutionary period. There one learns the eternal significance of love of country coupled with religion. In ye old English vernacular, "There is summat to be felt here."

Thus, in 1903, it became a patriotic, pious man's sole obsession "to rear a wayside chapel, fit memorial" to the nation's most honored son. The late Dr. W. Herbert Burke conceived the idea and after years of personal effort to interest his friends and all good citizens of these United States, he began to build this "American Westminster". Money and gifts were obtained entirely through voluntary contributions. Just as one never reaches the point of saturation in historical research, just so the American people will always feel it a privilege to place in this shrine mementos of the life of George Washington.

Silent testimony of success shows in the many exquisite memorials placed within this small edifice. One finds here the Sheffield silver nameplate and one of the handles from George Washington's coffin, the Bible record of his birth cut in stone on the back of the baptismal font, and an original Gilbert Stuart portrait. An unusual bronze statue of Washington, created by Franklin Simmons, depicts in Washington's face the anxiety of one who felt the burden of leadership in those trying months at Valley Forge.

Of course, Dr. Burke was asked repeatedly, "What did the Chapel cost?" To this his usual reply was, "Over \$360,000.00 and fourteen attacks of nervous exhaustion."

The Daughters of the American Revolution became vitally interested in Dr. Burke's dream and helped him singly, as Chapters, and through the National Society from the very beginning.

The Chapel was not dedicated until 1916. In that same year on June 19, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, took part in the dedication of a memorial to Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein. The beautiful prayer desk, which bears the insignia of the Society, was given by Valley Forge Chapter in memory of its founder and first regent. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Holstein that Valley Forge was saved to the nation.

The Chapel is kept open every day of the year and all who come to venerate George Washington and his suffering army are cordially welcomed at the national shrine. But it is also used as a church home for a small congregation of faithful Valley folk and their young people who come weekly to worship. Most states bear a part in financing state Sunday services.

Dr. Burke's vision did not end with the building of the Chapel. He planned a museum, an historical society, and a great chime which was to be housed in a stone tower west of the Chapel, as a part of the Cloister of the Colonies. The Star Spangled Banner National Peace Chime, great as it was, contained only thirteen bells—one for each of the original colonies—and was inadequate for Valley Forge where the American people must be fully represented.

After this carillon was dedicated on July 4, 1926, it was found advisable to increase its size and the thirteen bells were incorporated in the Washington Memorial National Carillon. The great chime will be composed of forty-nine bells when completed, one from every state in the Union, and the National Birthday Bell. They range in size from three and one-half tons to a few ounces. They are played by the carillonneur every hour of the day until sundown when the national anthem lulls folk within a radius of twenty miles to rest.

In 1930, Dr. Burke appealed to the Federation of Women's Clubs to pick up this unfinished work of the states. Upon his death the project lapsed and on April 26, 1938, when the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and many of the National Officers of our Society were present at the dedication of the Texas bell, which was contributed by Texas Daughters, interest was aroused to adopt the completion of the states' bells in the carillon as a national historical project during this administration.

Genuine interest has been evinced by many states and civic pride has been heightened to representation for each state in the great chime at Valley Forge. To date twenty-six state bells have been contributed by as many states and dedicated in the Washington Memorial National Carillon, and



forty-four state flags have been placed in the Chapel. Montana placed its flag in October 1938, and the District of Columbia replaced its flag soon after. Nine additional states have signified their intention to place bells in the Carillon, which leaves at this time but thirteen states which have no plan in mind.

On April 13, 1939, Nebraska Daughters journeyed east to dedicate their state bell. The State Regent, Mrs. Reuben E. Knight, spoke inspiringly of the great effort of her members to raise the money for the Nebraska bell and commended them for having done so in such a short space of time. She said in part, "We believe that in dedicating the Nebraska bell at Valley Forge, we are contributing our part and share in the message which the great carillon sends out hour after hour in perpetual memory of those early sufferings endured, that from those hardships might arise a great nation, an example to the world of what a liberty loving people may accomplish."

In the afternoon of the same day, South Carolina Daughters dedicated their bell at a beautiful service in the Memorial Chapel. The State Regent, Mrs. John Logan Marshall, inspired all those present with her remarks. They were in part, "Today we show our love and reverence for the past, in that we have set ringing this note in our Star Spangled Banner Peace Chime that shall be for all time the voice of South Carolina. Today we give voice to our belief in and hope for the future of this country that has known great travail . . . but in that suffering brought forth a strong young nation destined perhaps to lead the world into that Brotherhood of Men for which a Christian People have longed. . . . Today stirs not only the patriotism which is our natural heritage, but also the depths of our religious yearnings. Perhaps it is always so, that patriotism and religion dwell together!"

Ten days later faithful Daughters went again to Valley Forge to attend a triple dedicatory service. Mrs. A. W. Norton, Honorary State Regent of Vermont, presented their bell, and further remarks were made by the State Regent, Mrs. C. R. Arkinson. Mrs. Arkinson later wrote, "Vermont Daughters are proud to have had a part in that delightful service. It was a successful day in every way and we are happy to have completed our task this year and to have had Mrs. Norton with us, for it was she who raised the funds during her régime."

The State of Washington also presented its flag to the Memorial Chapel on this day. Mrs. Charles E. Head, Vice President General from the State of Washington, made a scholarly address.

Miss Marian Seelye, State Regent of Kansas, presented the Kansas bell on behalf of eleven organizations in that state. She said, "May we ever continue to hold closely to the ideals to which our forefathers clung, with the sincere hope that this great nation of ours may go forward to fulfill its destiny as Noel Coward has so nobly expressed for England, 'With grace, dignity and peace.'"

Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector at the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, accepted the gifts of these various states with sincere appreciation on behalf of the Valley Forge Association.

The Historian General was privileged and honored to take part in all of these dedicatory services and to command Daughters of the American Revolution in these states for their timely co-operation and generosity.

In July, 1939, the Wyoming state bell was given and dedicated by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

What does Valley Forge mean in your state? Do people say the nation's shrine is too far away to interest Americans to contribute their pittance to make possible your state bell?

The work of many states is finished at Valley Forge, but fortunate indeed are those states which have ahead of them the joy of placing their bell, and the joy of knowing that the musical note of that bell will blend with those of every state in this nation in a chorus of melodic beauty.

May the tones of patriotism and piety resound throughout our nation and bring to all true Americans hope, courage, humility, confidence, and peace.



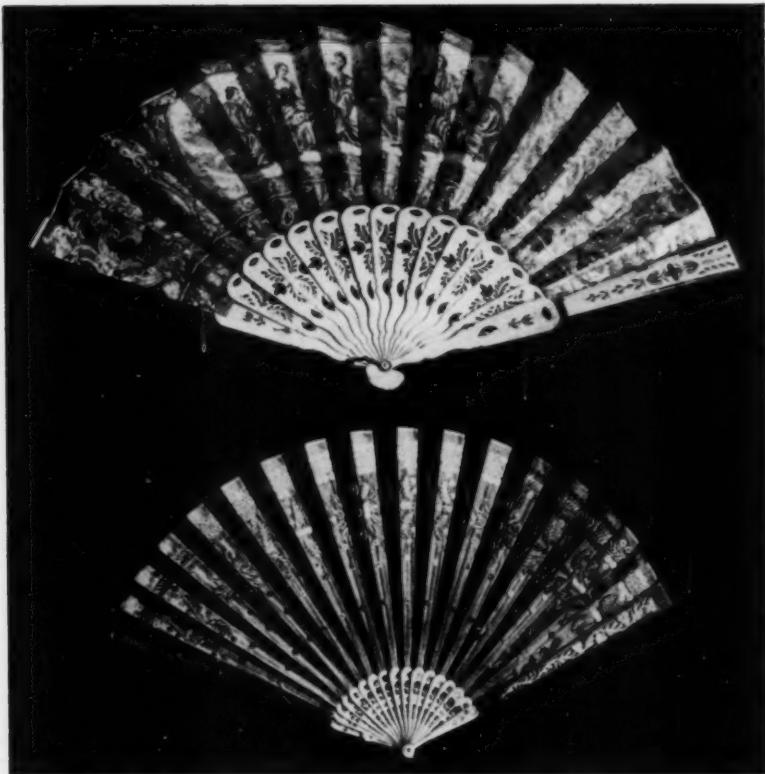
DEDICATIONS AT VALLEY FORGE

April 11, 1940

STATE OF ARIZONA BELL	High G \sharp
STATE OF MINNESOTA BELL	Middle A \sharp
STATE OF WASHINGTON BELL	High G
STATE OF MONTANA BELL	High D \sharp
STATE OF IOWA BELL	Middle A
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI BELL	High D \sharp
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA BELL	Middle D

ARKANSAS AND ALABAMA BELLS HAVE BEEN PLEDGED BY THOSE STATES RESPECTIVELY, TO BE DEDICATED IN 1941

The National Society and the State Regents of these states extend a cordial invitation to all those who wish to attend these ceremonies at Valley Forge on April 11, 1940.



Top: LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH FAN, SHOWING THE PASTORAL INTEREST OF THIS TIME, WITH SHEPHERDS PLAYING BAGPIPES. GIFT OF MISS FLORENCE W. LAYTON IN MEMORY OF HER MOTHER, JULIA W. L. LAYTON, THROUGH THE CONTINENTAL DAMES CHAPTER, D. C.
Below: SILK EMPIRE FAN CARRIED BY ELIZABETH RECKLESS, OF NEW JERSEY. GIFT OF MRS. JOSEPHINE RECKLESS HAWKINS AND MRS. JEANETTE RECKLESS HARRIOTT, OF MARYLAND

The Spirit of the Hand-made

XX. Woman's Trifling Needs

HELEN S. JOHNSON

The following informative article, written on a subject which is of great interest to the feminine sex, is illustrated with objects from the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall, photographed by Edmonston Studio.

IN this day of showy costume jewelry, gay belts, voluminous handbags, bright kerchiefs, streamlined compacts, and variously colored gloves, we are indeed accessory minded. What of our great-great-grandmothers? Let us view the equivalent

of our present-day accessories as used by them.

Since workaday attire was used and worn until it was worn out—if not by the original owner, then by her to whom it was handed down—our heirlooms are more of

ten not everyday things of ordinary people. Our granddame preserved her wedding gown, but it would never have occurred to her to pass a printed cotton morning dress down to posterity; likewise, she passed along her best trinkets and cast aside those of lesser value. It is unfortunate indeed that only "Sunday bests" of our forebears were preserved, for there is also great interest in their less pretentious belongings.

Let us first consider the shoes worn by the women of other days. The wives and daughters of men of small means, as well as serving maids, were shod in sturdy leather, usually with wooden heels. The shoe was tied or buckled at the instep. The wearers of such shoes were busy folk, preparing the cloth for the family, cooking at the yawning hearth, or working at the innumerable other tasks that fell to the housewife who had few or no domestics.

The feet of aristocratic and prosperous ladies were often covered with satin or brocade shoes. One of the signs of their affluence was that a carriage was maintained so that milady need not step in the muddy or dusty street. She could therefore wear delicate slippers befitting her station. Frequently they were made of the same material as the best gown. Feminine footwear

became quite pointed during the eighteenth century and rather high heels were worn until the very end of the century. In the Empire period, and for a decade or so following it, the slippers were heelless. At this time skirts were ankle length, so that one's white stockings and dainty slippers were not hidden. When madam was obliged to walk outdoors in bad weather, she slipped a pair of clogs or pattens over her shoes for protection.

As early as Elizabeth's day in England, knitted stockings were definitely preferred to those made of woven cloth. Soon they were often made on incredibly fine needles. Among people of quality, white silk and "thread" knitted stockings were favored in the seventeen hundreds. Lesser folk wore hose of various colors, more coarsely knit of wool. Both men and women were proud to display elaborate embroidered clocks on their silken hose.

Gloves and mittens were worn. We find gloves in many inventories and orders sent abroad by colonists for material or tailor-made garments. When George Washington ordered his bride's trousseau from England, he asked for "six pair womans best kid gloves and eight pair womans best mits". Nothing is said about size. We hope Mrs. Washington was satisfied with the fit. At



AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BROACADE SHOE



WINTER CALASH, NAMED FOR A VEHICLE WITH COLLAPSIBLE TOP. THIS BONNET WAS WORN BY MISS JANE CHEVALIER, OF PHILADELPHIA. GIFT OF MRS. ARTHUR ERWIN IRADELL, OF THE CORWING CHAPTER, NEW YORK

the close of this century, wedding gloves were often long and made of linen.

Fur muffs were used throughout the century. Their shape varied from year to year, even as it does now.

Until the last decade of the eighteenth century, women's skirts were voluminous. Often starched, ruffled, or horse-hair bound petticoats were not enough to make them stand out as far as desired. Concentric hoops of whale bone, sewn right onto one's petticoat, served at one time, while at another panniers over each hip made of whale bone or reed were used to give a lady a very wide silhouette. It was frequently necessary, too, for the wearer to go sideways to pass through a doorway when wearing this pair of basket-like appendages under her skirt.

There was another requirement, also, of the feminine silhouette, a small and rigid waist. To achieve this, milady was laced into her armored stays which usually came just to the waist. Frequently the boning

was incorporated in the bodice of the gown. Originally this garment was in two pieces and was known as a "pair of bodies", from which the word "bodice" evolved. It was considered very important to maintain an upright position. The stays made it impossible to do otherwise. For growing girls, a back board was inserted to insure absolute erect bearing. Many misses wore busk or bus boards. These were attractively carved, often being gifts from one's beau.

On the head, even indoors, both young and old usually wore a dainty cap of some kind. One style of this hair covering was known as a mob cap. Frequently it was fashioned of the finest muslin and sometimes was lace trimmed. In England and France during the second half of the century, women's coiffures mounted to dizzy heights. The colonists seem not to have taken to this fashion generally. However, there are portraits which testify to the fact that a few American women embraced the fashion. To accommodate the new "hair do's" caps assumed ampler proportions. That meant that one's outdoor bonnet must be extra commodious, since the hood was worn over the cap when one went out. The contrivance worn over the cap and hair was inspired by the tops of the gigs and calashes seen driving by in the street. Usually dark green silk, shirred over rows of reeds, made the collapsible calash. This hood was so deep that the wearer could hide her blushes within its embrasure. A cord was fastened to the front with which to pull it forward. Over normal sized heads, a simple hood, made of silk, velvet, or sarsenet, had been the most frequent covering for some time. Those worn by lesser folk were made of camlet. The parallel stitches between padded vertical sections made the pumpkin hood resemble that great golden fruit so much used by early American housewives.

Hats were not so common as bonnets, but great hats—often of beaver—sometimes were seen. Shallow-crowned straw hats might also grace a pretty head in a ruffly cap.

To protect her dainty complexion from winter's cold or summer's sun, a dame might wear a mask. It was often of black velvet or green silk for winter, and of natural linen for summer wear. A mask

was included in the list of items in Martha Washington's trousseau.

At least one fan—usually more—was a part of every lady's wardrobe in the eighteenth century. A fan was an adjunct to her personality as well as her costume. In her management of the fan, she could express anger, merriment, coquetry, and nearly every other emotion. This was done, not only by fluttering, but by the manner in which she closed or tapped it.

A very large fan held to protect its fair owner from the sun or wind preceded the parasol. Umbrellas did not exist in this century. Parasols were preceded by quintasols, which were of the same general size.

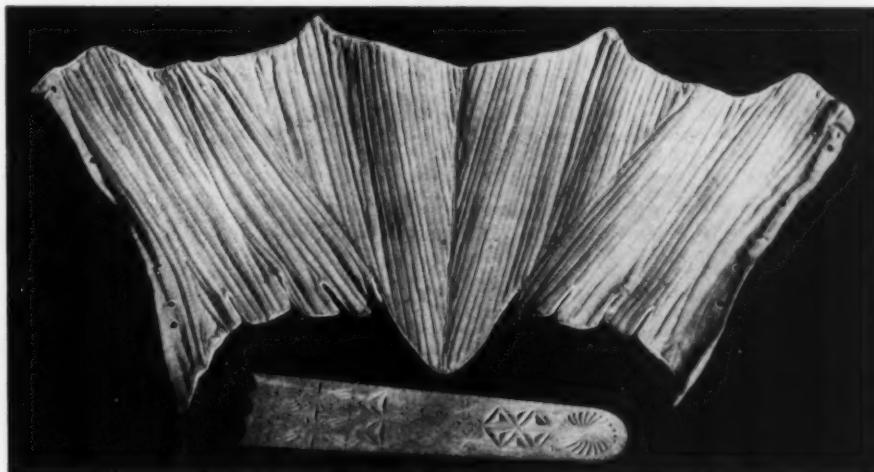
Ladies as well as gentlemen took snuff. Not only snuff boxes, but also bonbonieres and patch boxes were a favorite intimate gift to a lady. Patch boxes were smaller, made of tortoise, ivory, gold, silver, or enamel. Collectors are much interested in these containers for the tiny black gummed papers which we sometimes call beauty marks. The English enamels of Battersea hold an especial appeal. There was a code for the use of patches. If worn on the left cheek the wearer was known to be a Whig; if on the right a Tory. The patches were

also love-baits and were called *l'assassine* when worn at the corner of the eye, *la majesteuse* on the forehead, *l'enjouee* in the laughing dimple, *la galante* in the middle of the cheek, and *la friponne* near the lips.

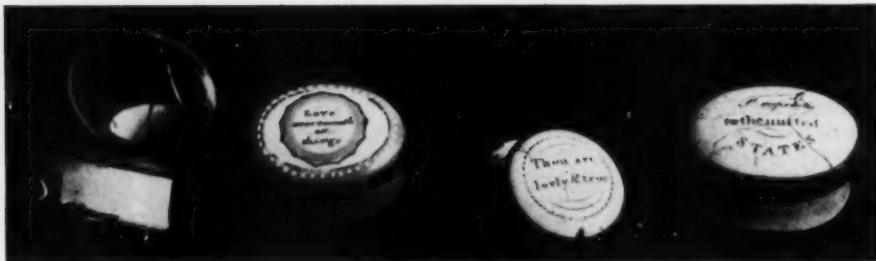
In a lady's reticule—a small bag of silk or beads—she might carry, besides one of the small boxes mentioned above, a pomander. This was a small case for perfume which was fashioned of gold or silver and had a perforated section through which the scent escaped.

We might see a chatelaine consisting of several steel chains on the end of each of which would be a useful object such as a pair of scissors, a pin cushion, or a hook for a topless thimble, hanging from milady's waist. She might also wear a poeck—such a one as *Lucky Locket* lost and *Kitty Fisher* found in the nursery jingle! The pocket was also hung on the outside of the gown and held many useful objects which would be needed throughout the day.

Women were just as fond of decking themselves with jewels in the days of which we have been speaking as they now are. A string of pearls or gold beads hung around



YELLOWED LINEN STAYS MADE AND WORN BY RUTH STEPHENS, BORN IN 1773. GIFT OF MRS. A. F. BRUCHHOLZ OF THE MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER, MINNESOTA. BELOW, BUSK DECORATED WITH CHIP CARVING, SAID TO HAVE BEEN CUT WITH A PENKNIFE BY BENJAMIN SUMNER, ONE OF ETHAN ALLEN'S MEN, WHILE HELD HOSTAGE IN ENGLAND. IT WAS MADE FOR RUTH PALMER WHOM HE LATER MARRIED. GIFT OF MRS. CHARLES WILLAUER KUTZ, OF THE BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA



PATCH BOXES OF ENAMEL. LEFT TO RIGHT: GIFT OF MRS. F. A. ST. CLAIR, OF THE MARY BARTLETT CHAPTER, D. C.; GIFT OF MRS. JOSEPH K. SKILLING, THROUGH THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA; GIFT OF MRS. SARAH CHANCE GUSS, OF THE CONTINENTAL DAMES CHAPTER, D. C.; GIFT OF MRS. EDNA AUSTIN HILL, OF THE OLD NORTHWEST CHAPTER, OHIO

a neck, often accompanied by diamond earrings and diamonds, pearls, and other stones mounted in gold on milady's fingers.

Many of the ladies' accessories which have been described are now a part of the third special exhibition arranged by the

Museum Committee at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington which will continue until September. In connection with the showing of these appurtenances to women's dress, gallery talks are given weekly for the public.

*"An inventory clear
Of all she needs Lamira offers here;
Nor does she fear a rigid Cato's frown
When she lays by the rich embroidered gown,
And the treasure Incas hold.
Perhaps some dozens of more flighty stuff;
With lawns and lustrings, blond and Mechlin laces,
Fringes and jewels, fans and tweezers cases;
Gay cloak and hats of every shape and size,
Scarfs, cardinals, and ribbons of all dyes;
With ruffles stamped, and aprons of tambour,
Tippets, handkerchiefs, at least three score;
With finest muslins that fair India boasts,
And the choice herbage from Chinesan coasts;
(But while the fragrant Hyson leaf regales,
Who'll wear the homespun produce of the vales?
For it 'twould save the nation from the curse
Of standing troops; or—name a plague still worse—
Few can this choice, delicious draught give up,
Though all Medea's poisons fill the cup.)
Add feathers, furs, rich satins and ducapes,
And head-dresses in pyramidal shapes;
Sideboards of plate and porcelain profuse,
With fifty dittos that the ladies use;
If my poor treacherous memory has missed,
Ingenious T—— shall complete the list.
So weak Lamira, and her wants so few,
Who can refuse?—they're but the sex's due."**

* Quoted from Mrs. Warren, "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous," which gives an idea of the many things desired by a woman of Revolutionary times.

My Hobby

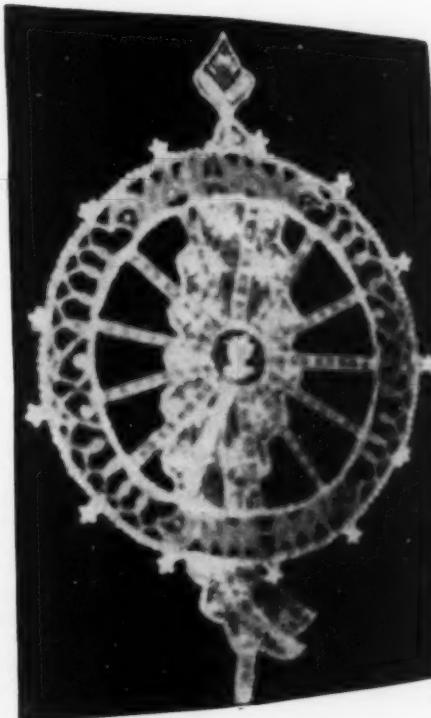
FLORENCE ADKINS NELCAMP

Although stamp collecting probably represents the hobby which is most often followed, we are convinced that many of our subscribers participate in hobbies which are unusual and little known. Such is the one practiced by Mrs. C. B. Nelcamp, who has been kind enough to send a photograph of a sample of her hobby and a brief description. We invite others, whose hobbies are original and different, to send accounts of these to be shared with all of our readers.



REAL lace is my hobby. On my dining room table, under plate glass, is a lace "Friendship Cloth" made by me from pieces of lace given by forty-five friends. This cloth represents weddings, travels, and history. In the design are four large stars, which serve as a reminder or "memorial" of my four years as Ohio State Chairman of the Flag Committee.

I have many bureau and table scarfs which I treasure. And it occurred to me, after contemplating a copy of the Masonic emblem finely crocheted by a relative* to segregate future gifts from members of the National Society and make of them a separate lace piece. My collection has grown, and for a few years I have had in mind what I thought would be the center of something



D. A. R. INSIGNIA MADE OF LACE

large. It has just been completed, and I wish to share with all of you my lace copy of the D. A. R. Insignia! The laces were selected from those given by six chapters, three in Ohio, one of which is my own; and three in New York, in one of which I have an associate membership. The flax is represented by exquisite Brussels Pt. Applique, of the 1850 period, given me by a recent regent of the Manhattan Chapter of New York. Several of the spokes

came from the Canton Chapter, and are mementoes of beautiful cooperation of a sub-chairman and friendship between two patriotic women who never saw each other.

My large loose-leaf notebook is constantly at hand in which I keep my lace samples and givers. Many interesting bits concerning the laces and their donors are also incorporated.

* Lace books state that crochet, being hand-made, is a sturdy "real lace".

Seventeenth Century Club Woman

MARGERY RAE

IN a nation as thoroughly organized into women's clubs as ours, you're apt to wonder what the very first American club was like. Did Mistress John Alden start the custom by inviting her neighbors in to sew, of a Tuesday afternoon? Did Patience and Charity and Priscilla get together to read favorite passages in Pilgrim's Progress, and other treasured books?

Inasmuch as religion was the motive that prompted most of the early immigration to our shores, certainly it is not surprising that the first recorded gathering of women in the seventeenth century was of a religious nature.

And the organizer of the first women's club? A woman more remarkable than any who would set foot on American soil for many a year to come. And yet her courage brought her excommunication from the Puritan church; her initiative was rewarded with banishment. When she was tried and condemned by the General Court of Boston, three centuries ago, one of the chief accusations against her was that she had held meetings of women in her home, to instruct them on religious problems!

Today we look with amazement at the difficulties that befell that earliest club-woman of them all: Anne Marbury Hutchinson.

Boston honors her now. A statue of her, Bible in hand, a little daughter clinging to her skirts, and her lovely face lifted with the spiritual fervor that moulded her life, stands dedicated to this "courageous exponent of Civil Liberty and Religious Toleration."

Anne and her husband, William Hutchinson, left England for Boston in 1634 because their exiled preacher, John Cotton, had gone there previously in the interest of religious toleration. Anne's husband was, as Governor Winthrop later recorded, "A man of very mild temper and weak parts, and wholly guided by his wife." But he was also a man of established character and worth, and Anne was the daughter of a London clergyman, and was descended from

families of good connections. She counted Dryden and Jonathan Swift among her ancestors.

The Boston to which they came was then but four years old. They found a pathetic group of wooden huts and cabins, and one brick dwelling. Crooked cowpaths intersected the village and the public pasture was white with the tents of pilgrims who had not yet built homes for themselves. This pasture, which was to be the stage for dramatic and tragic scenes in the early days of the city's history became in due time the historic Boston Common.

Anne wept at her first depressing sight of Boston Town, her future home, for which she had left a lovely house and garden in the English country village of Alford in Lincolnshire. But, however depressing was that first impression, she was a woman of extraordinary strength and ability, she had charm and brains, and was a born leader. During the next three years she became the most influential person in Boston—the first feminist of the new world!

At first her attempts at getting the women together for religious purposes were looked on with approval by the elders. There was a strict law bidding women to keep silence in the church. Consequently Anne Hutchinson found an outlet for her ideas by holding meetings in her own home. These were for the purpose of rehearsing the sermon of the Sunday before, and women flocked in great numbers to hear Anne read from the Scriptures and explain texts. But eventually, when she also criticized the preachers—for this powerful woman was not afraid to express her opinion with dangerous candor—the elders began to fear her influence.

In those days the church dictated what dress must be worn: sober cloaks and plain linen, forbidding by law the purchase of any garment trimmed with lace. The church decreed shaven heads. Perfect obedience to the law was expected, and perfect regimentation of thought.

Anne Hutchinson's rebellion against both was the cause of her undoing, and eventu-

ally sent her in exile to the small Dutch colony where she met her death at the hands of Indians.

Only the women came to her meetings at first, but soon even the men were crowding to them, among them the popular young Governor, Henry Vane. Vane was only 24 years old when he came to Boston from England in 1635, upon the express permission and order of the King. The colonists had welcomed him warmly and within six months had chosen him as Governor of the colony.

That he and John Cotton, the beloved and popular preacher, as well as many other prominent Puritans became enthusiastic disciples of Anne's lent a political aspect to her activities. Arrayed against her was the former Governor, John Winthrop, and most of the preachers of the colony. People were no longer accepting religion passively; because of Anne's influence, they were critical, they asked questions, they wanted explanations, and they pointedly criticized their ministers.

The Puritans, it is interesting to remember, had called themselves that because they intended to cast off the Church of England and set up a "pure church." Oppressed under Charles I, they had fled to New England for "religious freedom"—and promptly oppressed those who took that phrase literally!

Thus, the Puritan church came near to dividing over a simple controversy of theological hair-splitting. There were two camps, those believing in the Covenant of Works, and those believing in the Covenant of Grace. The former meant that you hoped to win salvation by good deeds and a well-directed life. Anne Hutchinson and her followers believed in the Covenant of Grace, which meant that, regardless of "deeds", if you were in a state of grace you were of God's elect and certain of salvation. If your mental attitude was right, she claimed, your conduct would be right.

"As I do understand it, laws, commands, rules and edicts are for those who have not the light which makes plain the pathway," she said. "He who has God's grace in his heart cannot go astray."

For teaching this dangerous doctrine, Anne Hutchinson was brought to trial before the General Court of Massachusetts in

November of 1637. The previous year had found Anne's group somewhat weakened in their position. Governor Vane returned to England, and John Winthrop was again elected to the post of Governor. John Cotton, most influential preacher in Boston, was, in the final analysis, not ready to face martyrdom for the sake of religious toleration—nor for the sake of this magnetic woman and her followers.

The Massachusetts General Court of 1637 consisted of eleven magistrates elected by the freemen of the colony at large, and thirty-two deputies chosen by the fourteen towns representing them. Of this body of forty-three, the opponents of Anne Hutchinson had complete control, for there were but three representatives from Boston, where her following was strongest.

Before this court, then, Anne and some of her staunchest supporters were brought to trial for sedition and contempt. Her friends were speedily convicted, disfranchised and banished. Then the Court prepared for "the grand mistress of the rest" and summoned her.

Her trial was the most exciting event the colony had ever known. Because her following was strong in Boston, Winthrop had taken a change of venue, and held the trial in Newtowne, now Cambridge. (Incidentally, the other business on the court calendar for that meeting was the founding of "Harvard College, strictly for men only.")

The trial was held in November, 1637, and, to quote from Jared Sparks, "it will be allowed by most readers to have been one of the most shameful proceedings recorded in the annals of Protestantism." On that bleak autumn day, almost a hundred people packed the small courtroom—a room without light, without heat, without even a chair for the defendant's comfort.

Among them were all the ministers of the Bay, scarcely one of which had not felt the sting of Anne's quick tongue. She had exposed their ignorance, their weaknesses, their secret vanities, and they were all out for blood. As the bitter north wind swept in cold gusts through the courtroom, Anne must have felt that it was not more chilling than the hearts of her judges.

She must have been an inspiring figure, standing, with no defense counsel, to plead her cause alone. Records of the trial show

that she was a clear, calm thinker, and a forthright speaker, with a prodigious memory for Biblical texts.

She was, at the time of her trial, forty-seven years old; she had borne fifteen children, eleven of them living. Her great great grandson, Thomas Hutchinson, was destined to be Governor of Massachusetts. A river would one day be named in her honor in New York. And her name would ever be respected and beloved for her brave stand in the cause of liberty of thought and speech.

But to the bigoted Puritans of the General Court, she was a danger and a menace, of which they must be rid. Governor Winthrop, incidentally, had his own word for her: "The American Jezebel."

"Mistress Hutchinson, you are called here as one of those that have troubled the peace of the commonwealth and the churches here," Governor Winthrop addressed her. "You are known to be a woman that hath had a great share in the promoting and divulging of those opinions that are the causes of this trouble, and to be nearly joined in affinity and affection with some of those the court hath taken notice of and passed censure upon."

When she asked, with the serene dignity that always marked her, what law her friends had transgressed, Winthrop answered that it was the fifth commandment; that honoring one's father and mother included the fathers of the commonwealth!

Secondly she had to answer for the meetings held at her home. By what authority did she hold them?

Mrs. Hutchinson: By Paul's epistle to Titus II, where the elder women are instructed to teach the younger.

Gov. Winthrop: So we allow you to do, as the Apostle there means, privately, and upon occasion, but that gives no warrant for such set meetings for that purpose; and besides, you take upon you to teach many that are older than yourself, neither do you teach them that which the Apostle commanded, *viz.* to keep at home.

Mrs. Hutchinson: Will you please to give me a rule against it, and I will yield.

Gov. Winthrop: You must have a rule for it, or else you cannot do it. Yet you have a plaine rule against it, "I permit not a woman to teach."

Mrs. Hutchinson: Do you think it not lawful for me to teach women, and why do you call me to teach the court?

The battle of texts continued, with Mistress Hutchinson holding her own and giving thrust for thrust.

"I call them not," she finally explained, "but if they come to me, I may instruct them."

"Yet you shew us not a rule," Gov. Winthrop persisted.

"I have given two places of Scripture. Must I shew my name written therein?" she asked spiritedly.

And then it was, when her cause appeared most hopeful, that she delivered herself into the hands of her enemies by her own assertion that she had had immediate revelations from God. She could not resist the temptation, so Winthrop recorded in his Journal, of telling the court "the manner of God's dealing with her, and how He revealed Himself unto her."

". . . then the Lord did reveale himself unto me, sitting upon a throne of justice and all the world appearing before him, and though I must come to New England, yet I must not feare nor be dismayed. I will give you one place more which the Lord brought to me by immediate revelations, and that doth concern you all. It is in Daniel, 6. When the Presidents and Princes could find nothing against him, because he was faithful, they sought matter against him concerning the Law of his God, to cast him into the lion's denne; so it was revealed to me that they should plot against me, but the Lord bid me not to feare, for he that delivered Daniel and the three children, his hand was not shortened. And see this Scripture fulfilled this day, in mine eyes . . . therefore take heed how you proceed against me for I know that for this you go about to doe unto me, God will ruine you and your posterity and this whole state."

To those of Puritan faith, this talk was rank heresy. Thus Anne Hutchinson stood condemned—and by those very men who had fled to New England for freedom from religious tyranny.

"I desire to know wherefore I am banished," she asked.

"Say no more," Gov. Winthrop replied haughtily. "The court knows wherefore and is satisfied."

"Successful religions are all equally bad," wrote Elbert Hubbard, about her trial. "Emigrants have fled for freedom, and then evolved exactly the same kind of institution as that from which they had rebelled. Now in their midst if any wanted the privilege of disagreeing with them, these too must flee. Thus does mankind move in circles!"

Some months later she was excommunicated from the Church of Boston, and the spokesman for the church elders pronounced these words upon her: "I doe deliver you up to Sathan, that you may learn no more to blaspheme, to seduce, and to lie; and I doe account you from this time forth to be a hethen and a publican, and so to be held of all the brethren and sisters of this congregation and of others; therefore I command you in the name of Jesus Christ and of this church, as a leper to withdraw yourself out of the congregation."

"The Lord judgeth not as man judgeth," she answered quietly. "Better to be cast out of the church than to deny Christ."

With her into exile went her husband, six of her children, and a small band of loyal friends. At Aquidneck, Rhode Island, they found, for a little while, a peaceful life in the colony of Roger Williams—who was one of the first to teach that men should be free to worship according to their various creeds. Here, in the death of her husband, Anne Hutchinson lost her chief comfort and mainstay.

Dear, devoted William! For her sake, he had given up a prosperous home and livelihood in Lincolnshire for the uncer-

tainty of a pioneering life in New Boston. Later he had left his big new house in Boston and his spacious farm of six hundred acres at Wollaston to follow her into exile. His last recorded words about her was his answer to the Puritans who followed him even to Rhode Island to urge that he confess his sins, renounce the doctrine of his wife, and return to the Boston church.

"That I shall not do," said William stoutly. "I am more nearly tied to my wife than to the church, and I look upon her as a dear saint and servant of God."

After his death, Anne moved on to the Dutch colony of New Netherland, and planted her settlement in the region later known as New Rochelle, where she met her tragic end in an Indian massacre.

This last home was in New York state, on the present site of Pelham Park, in the Bronx, close to Hutchinson River—named for her. Presumably the bit of land long called "Anne's Hoeck" is the spot of that last home.

It is a far cry indeed to three centuries ago, when a stand for civil liberty and religious toleration meant suffering martyrdom. Anne Hutchinson could not know that these two principles for which she stood so valiantly, so unafraid, were one day to be written into the constitution of her country.

Today we look with pride to this American Joan of Arc, who was like her prototype not only because she heard God's voice, but because "she chose her path—and went down it like a thunderbolt!"



Potpourri

FLORENCE BURRILL JACOBS

*"Molly Flower" (in old, old papers),
 Molly Flower, a bound-out girl . . .
 Open your lips and pronounce it softly,
 Letting the delicate tendrils curl
 After their sleep of a hundred winters;
 Think what she looked like—bouncing
 bet
 Pink-and-white with a country fresh-
 ness?
 Sultry poppies, or mignonette?*

*If I'd had a name like Molly Flower
 I'd have gone single all my life
 (Give up a word that smells of roses
 To be a Butters or Beasley wife?);
 I'd have stayed slender and flounced
 and always
 Prim as a nosegay . . . faintly dried
 With the slow years into a fragrance,
 scenting
 Local speech when I long had died.*

The Story Behind the Record

JAMES OWEN TRYON

The following article is an interesting account of a Revolutionary heroine for whom one of the chapters of the National Society takes its name.

THE are entries in the books in the Pension Office in Washington which show that on a certain date, more than one hundred years ago, a Revolutionary War pension was granted to one Benjamin Gannett, a farmer, of Sharon, Massachusetts. Now, the application for a pension was first made by Deborah Sampson Gannett, Benjamin's wife, and it would have been paid to her except for the fact that she had died, at the age of sixty-eight, before the application had been passed upon. So it was that Benjamin Gannett got his pension—not because of any service on his own part in the war, but because of his wife's.

It is the story of Deborah Sampson's contribution to the cause of liberty which is of interest to the seeker for the strange, bizarre and often unexplainable events and characters of real life. Deborah was not a war-nurse. She did not serve her country in any of the capacities in which the services of a woman might be expected to be utilized. She was a common soldier, fighting in the ranks as a man, for three long years, and she deserved a pension, if anyone ever did. But she fought not as a woman, but as a man and under a name not her own, so that it required no small amount of extraordinary proof and the cutting of much red tape to obtain an award for the husband who survived her.

Male impersonations by women have not been infrequent in the annals of the past. So, when we hear of a woman who, like

Deborah Sampson, has successfully concealed her sex for a long period, it is a natural thing to wonder how much, if any, beauty, charm, or feminine appeal such a woman could have possessed. Deborah, according to the most reliable accounts, was not lacking in such feminine traits, although she was large of frame and remarkably robust and healthy. In 1837, the Honorable William Ellis, formerly a Senator, described her as he remembered her during her married lifetime in Sharon:

"From my own acquaintance with Deborah Gannett, I can truly say that she was a woman of uncommon native intellect and force of character. It happens that I have several connections who reside in the immediate neighborhood where Mrs. Gannett lived and died; and I have never heard from them, or any other source, any suggestion against the character of this heroine. Her stature was erect, and a little taller than the

average height of females. Her countenance and voice were feminine; but she conversed with such ease on the subject of theology, on political subjects, and military tactics, that her manner would seem to be masculine. I recollect that it once occurred to my mind that her manner of conversation on any subject embraced that kind of demonstrative, illustrative style which we admire in the able diplomatist."

This account of Deborah, as she was in her later life, is the more illuminative when it is realized that she had had, as a young



girl, practically no schooling. She was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, in 1760, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony.

Deborah's parents, in spite of their honorable descent, were a bit too free-and-easy in their habits and deportment to please the straight-laced colonial authorities. There were, too, five children in all in the family and when Deborah was five years old her father was lost at sea. This gave the officials a good pretext to step in and take the child away for a better and more orthodox upbringing. She was "bound out" to a farmer's wife, with whom she lived until she was eighteen years of age. In some way she so managed to educate herself that, at seventeen, she taught through the summer in the village school.

The little money which she was able to earn by teaching gave Deborah the means to undertake what her heart desired most. Since the beginning of the Revolutionary War she had longed for a chance to do something for her country. "If I were only a man," she would often say, "I would enlist in General Washington's army!"

Then she found herself free. Her term of service was up. She had enough money to buy herself a suit of men's clothing. She determined to try to realize what hitherto had been only a dream.

The ease and speed with which Deborah was accepted and assimilated into the ranks of the Continental Army must have amazed even the girl herself. There were no physical examinations, no specific requirements for a recruit except that he appear healthy and able-bodied enough to stand the hardships of a campaign. She gave her name as Robert Shurtleff—the first and middle names of one of her brothers.

Deborah was in all the engagements in which the Fourth Massachusetts took part. She was at Tarrytown and in other battles in New York. She received her promotion to sergeant for valiant and meritorious conduct. In one severe winter she had all her toes frozen. She became noted for her courage and coolness in action and, when volunteers were called for any special or dangerous service, she was always among the first to step forward.

Through all her three years of military service, Deborah Sampson went in fear of

only one thing—that her sex should be discovered. In a skirmish near Tarrytown she was wounded in the head by a sabre-cut. The wound was not serious. It was treated expertly by an ambulance surgeon and the girl breathed more easily when she perceived that the surgeon had no suspicions of her.

But four months later, in another engagement, a bullet struck her in the thigh. This was more serious. She was knocked to the ground by the impact and her comrades lifted her up and started to carry her to a field-hospital. Her fear of discovery gave her the strength to resist. She struggled to her feet.

"I am all right," she said. "It is just a scratch. Let me go, and do you go back into the lines!"

She made her way alone to the rear and found a secluded spot. There, with a steel darning-needle, she probed, found the bullet and removed it. Then she cleaned and dressed the wound and started back toward the front. But fortunately for her, the fighting was over for that day. By the next day she had recovered enough of her strength to get through the routine of her duties. No one ever knew of her action until long afterward. But that wound, and her crude and unscientific treatment of it, was to be a handicap to her for the rest of her life. Her leg was never quite right again.

Deborah fought through the Yorktown campaign and saw the surrender of Cornwallis in '81. In May of '82 she re-enlisted for a term of three years. But when the disaster came which had haunted her for so long, the war was over. She was sent with her regiment to Philadelphia to suppress a riot which had broken out upon the discovery that there was no money with which to pay off the discharged troops. Here she suffered a severe attack of brain-fever and, while quite out of her head, was sent to a hospital.

Deborah regained her senses to find herself lying on a hospital cot, with a black-bearded, kindly-eyed doctor taking her pulse. From the man's expression she guessed at once that her secret was one no longer. Doctor Barnabas Binney was a Boston man himself. He had taken an interest in Deborah's case from the moment that he was told that his patient was a

Massachusetts soldier. When he discovered the sex of this patient, surprise and curiosity added to his interest.

He leaned close to her and whispered into her ear, "Have no fear, my dear lady! I know, but I have told no one."

Deborah smiled faintly and fell asleep at once.

When she awoke, refreshed and on the way to complete recovery, Dr. Binney heard her story from her own lips. When she begged him to keep her secret, the good doctor was somewhat at a loss. Finally he conceived the brilliant idea of having her removed to his own home, where she remained until she was fully recovered and received her official discharge from the army as Robert Shurtleff.

But Deborah Sampson still had her peace to make with General Washington. She did not wish to retire to private life under any cloud of suspicion or misapprehension as to her identity. It was her purpose, in which Dr. Binney concurred, to make a clean breast of the whole business. So the doctor wrote a letter to Deborah's commanding officer, General Patterson, telling the story, and she delivered the letter in person.

There still remained one thing more to be done in order that Deborah's mind should be at rest and her conscience clear. She was determined to see General Washington and obtain his pardon. She went to him with a letter of explanation from General Patterson and obtained not only the great man's pardon, which he assured her was entirely unnecessary, but a letter of approbation of her conduct and advice for the future. With a light heart and a clear

conscience, Deborah went back to Massachusetts and, in '84, married Benjamin Gannett in Sharon. They had, in all, three children.

Some thirteen years after her marriage, Deborah yielded to the importunities of her friends that she should give to the world some sort of a history of her unique and patriotic experience. She enlisted the aid of a gentleman of her acquaintance who, in this day and age, would probably be described as a "ghost-writer." His name was Herman Mann. Between them they concocted a narrative, written in the first person, in which the heroine tells her own story. It is a strangely constructed tale, written in a flamboyant style and not at all easy to read, but fortunately we are not dependent upon this volume for the accuracy of the facts of Deborah's career. The book was given the strange title of "The Female Review; or, Memoirs of an American Young Lady; whose life and character are peculiarly distinguished—being a continental soldier, for nearly three years, in the late American war. During which time she performed the duties of every department, into which she was called, with punctual exactness, fidelity and honor, and preserved her chastity inviolate, by the most artful concealment of her sex." The title-page goes on to say that the book is "By a Citizen of Massachusetts."

For a year or two after the beginning of the nineteenth century, Deborah delivered occasional lectures on her experiences in various towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. Some of them have been reprinted by historical societies. She died at Sharon on April 29th, 1827.



New Day is Born

KATHERINE WALTON BLAKESLEE

*A breath of lilac, morning's silver light,
A wagon wheel and whirr of wing in flight;
Pale moon now draws her starless shroud
away
In awe of angels' song ere birth of day.
O pregnant night! With mystic veil be-
tween—
In loneliness and dread of things unseen;
Yet blest the hour in thought—to pray, to
rest—*

*To weave fresh woof of hope beneath the
breast;
Then strength new tasks to meet, strange
fears to face.
Deep hurts forgive, our own misdeeds erase.
Awake! His bow now plays on tulip sheen,
A limpid note as gold is etched on green.
Arise and haste you—God is at your door
And sound of little feet across the floor.*



"ELMWOOD" THE HOME OF OLIVER AND ABIGAIL ELLSWORTH, WHICH TOOK ITS NAME FROM THE THIRTEEN ELMS PLANTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

An Illustrious Connecticut Statesman

ROGER WOLCOTT DAVIS

In celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Abigail Ellsworth Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., conducted exercises in the John Fitch High School in an effort to instill in the boys and girls of Windsor, Connecticut, a respect for law and a desire to be of service to others. Mr. Davis, the author of the following interesting article and himself a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sketched briefly the system of courts in this country and showed the part which Ellsworth, who had grown up on a Windsor farm, played in the establishment of our judicial system. Following the exercises at the school, the Chapter, which takes its name from the wife of the Chief Justice, held brief ceremonies at his grave in Palisado Cemetery.

JOSIAS ELLSWORTH purchased, in 1665, the land near the north end of the main street in the Town of Windsor, Connecticut, which members of the Ellsworth family continued to own for more than two hundred years. In 1903 more than one-hundred descendants of Oliver Ellsworth united in presenting the property to the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The house now standing on this property was built in 1740 by David Ellsworth, five years before the birth of his son, Oliver, who became the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is readily accessible to motorists, being $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Windsor Center, on Palisado Avenue, which is a part of the main road between Hartford and Springfield, and shown on highway maps as U. S. 5A.

The house is in excellent condition and is furnished with beautiful and interesting Colonial furniture, much of which was acquired by Chief Justice Ellsworth and has been given or loaned to the Society by his descendants. The hurricane of September 21, 1938, felled the last of the thirteen elms planted by the Chief Justice and named for the original thirteen states. These elms gave the home the name "Elmwood."

Oliver Ellsworth, who was born April 29, 1745, worked on his father's farm and obtained his early schooling in Windsor. He attended Yale for several years, and then transferred to the Class of 1766 at Princeton, where he was associated with many students who later became famous as leaders of the new nation. Oliver himself was a good scholar, shrewd in college politics, and a talented debator. He is be-

lieved to have been one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society, which is today one of the oldest and most celebrated of all college debating clubs.

Upon graduating from College, Ellsworth, apparently to please his father, began studying for the ministry. At the end of a year both his teacher and his father were persuaded that his talents would be better developed at the bar than in the pulpit. He took up the study of law under such famous men as Governor Matthew Griswold and Jesse Root, and was admitted to the Bar in 1771. His biographers record that his income for the first three years of practice was but three pounds. This, however, did not deter him from marrying, in 1772, Abigail Wolcott, then sixteen years of age.

The young couple lived, at first, in Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), which adjoins the Town of Windsor. They had nine children, seven of whom reached maturity. One of them, William Wolcott Ellsworth, became a Congressman, Governor, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and another, Henry Leavitt Ellsworth, the first United States Commissioner of Patents.

When thirty, Ellsworth was made State's Attorney, and two years later was sent as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. In 1780 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and, as such, was, from 1784 to 1785, a Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. He was also, for a time, a Judge of the Superior Court. In 1787 he was sent, with William Samuel Johnson and Roger Sherman, as a Connecticut delegate to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia which prepared the Constitution of the United States. Ellsworth was the youngest of these three, and during the first two weeks of the Convention he took little part in the proceedings. He must have done a considerable amount of serious thinking, however, for after a time he began to take part in the debates and soon was an outstanding figure. Major William Pierce, a delegate to the Convention from Georgia, wrote of him: "Mr. Ellsworth is . . . a gentleman of clear, deep and copious understanding; eloquent and connected in public debate, and always attentive to his duty . . . a man much respected for his integrity and venerated for his ability."

Ellsworth brought added glory to his State by his part in bringing about the adoption of the "Connecticut Compromise" whereby each state had an equal vote in the Senate, while in the House of Representatives votes were based on population. He was also a member of a committee of five which was finally instructed by the Convention, after the general scheme had long been discussed, to prepare a final draft of the Constitution. As a member of this committee, Ellsworth played an important part in the writing of the Constitution, which Gladstone has called "the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." His work is recognized especially in Article III, pertaining to the judiciary, which is generally considered to be of his draftsmanship.

After the Constitution was adopted by the Convention and ratified by the states, Ellsworth was appointed one of Connecticut's first two members to the United States Senate. The first vote passed the day after the Senate was organized was to appoint a committee, with Ellsworth as chairman, to bring in a bill organizing the judiciary of the United States. From the work he had done in the Convention, and from his position as chairman of this new committee, it is not surprising to learn from historians that the report of this committee was very largely a confirmation of the personal work of Senator Ellsworth. The bill was adopted, and, with few changes, has continued for one hundred and fifty years as the law under which the United States Courts have operated. The drafting of the Judiciary act is probably Ellsworth's greatest contribution to the permanent structure of our National Government.

President Adams called Ellsworth, who is said to have been Washington's own choice as his successor, "the strongest pillar of Washington's whole administration." Nearly half a century later, Daniel Webster, in replying to John C. Calhoun in the United States Senate, referred to Mr. Ellsworth as "a gentleman who has left behind him, on the records of the Government of his country, proof of the clearest intelligence and of the deepest sagacity, as well as of the utmost purity and integrity of character."

The opening session of the Supreme

Court of the United States, in whose creation Oliver Ellsworth had played such an important series of parts, was held in New York on February 1, 1790. A quorum was not present until the following day, when the work of the Court was actually started. The first Chief Justice was John Jay of New York who served for six years. He was followed by John Rutledge of South Carolina, who was appointed by Washington and presided over one term when the Senate was not in session. When the Senate met, it declined to confirm the appointment, and Washington named Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut who served for four years, 1796 to 1800. While still Chief Justice he was appointed by President Adams to head an embassy of three special envoys to France to negotiate a treaty and relieve the tension, bordering on war, between the two countries. The frigate on which they sailed was driven far off her course by a severe storm which caused much suffering to all on board. This experience severely and permanently impaired Judge Ellsworth's health, although his mind continued as keen as ever.

The envoys, Chief Justice Ellsworth, Governor Davie of North Carolina, and William van Murray, had an audience with Napoleon Bonaparte just prior to his departure for his second Italian campaign. The actual negotiating of a treaty was carried on with his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, and the French Counsellor of State and the Minister of Marine. The American envoys sought, without renewing treaties, to compel France to pay for damage caused to American merchant vessels by the French fleet, whereas the Frenchmen endeavored to renew the treaties, without agreeing to pay damages. After eight months of negotiations, proposals, delays, and counterproposals, it at last became evident that France neither would nor could pay the indemnity. The American envoys, however, determined that, even if they could not secure remuneration for past wrongs, they might at least save their country from future injury, and, within a month, were successful in negotiating a treaty which did much to establish lasting peace between the two countries.

These eleven months of travel and trying negotiations had so taxed Judge Ellsworth's strength that he did not venture a winter

crossing of the Atlantic. He also felt that he should not continue as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, while still abroad, resigned from that office. He spent the winter in England where he enjoyed meeting the leading members of the Bench and Bar. His sojourn there was probably the only real vacation he was ever permitted to take after entering public life.

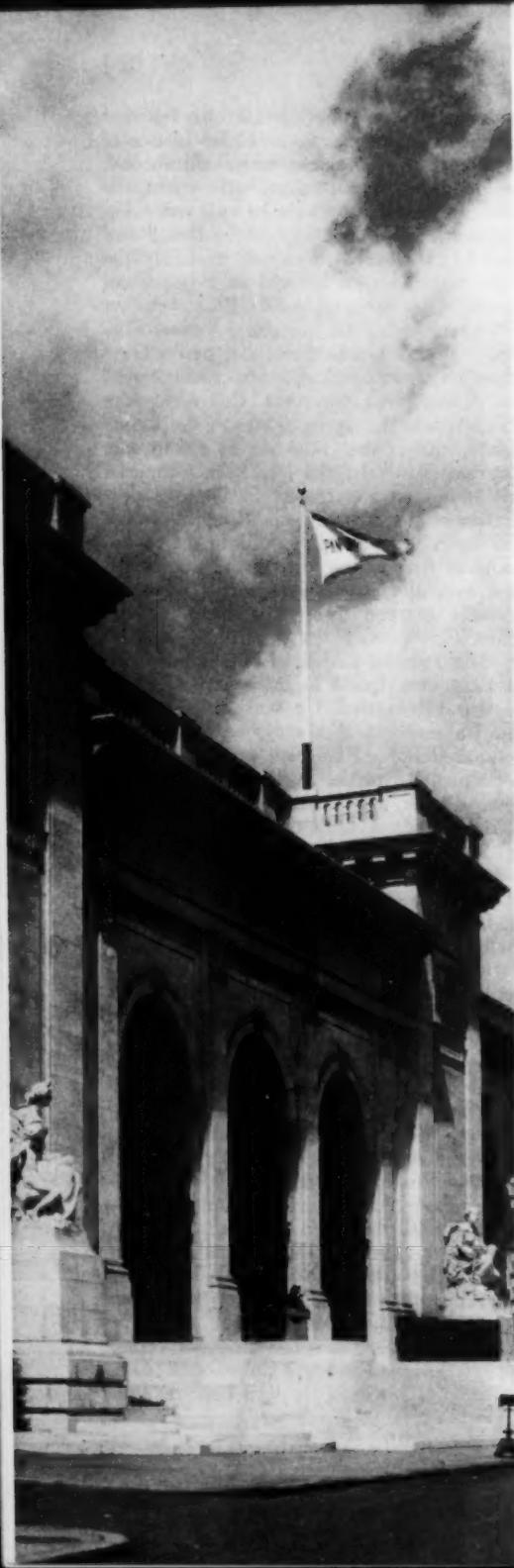
On returning to Windsor, Judge Ellsworth again became a member of the Governor's Council, and, as such, a member of the Connecticut Supreme Court, as the Council was the upper house of the Legislature, and at that time sat as a Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1807, the Connecticut Judiciary was reorganized and a new Supreme Court was established. Judge Ellsworth accepted an appointment to become its first Chief Justice, but due to illness he withdrew his acceptance before he actually entered upon the duties of the office.

"The Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut," published in 1895, says of Chief Justice Ellsworth, "He was ablest of all our judges." A distinguished lawyer has compared Judge Ellsworth's expounding of a proposition to the husking of an ear of corn—"layer after layer of misconception being peeled off, until the true issue shines forth, clear to everyone."

One should not judge from this account of Judge Ellsworth's life that he was merely an intellectual genius. He was a very human person, having to struggle to get a start. He chopped wood to free himself from debt, and in Wintonbury he split rails for his farm. He prayed for guidance, and to him religion was a rule by which to govern his own conduct. Whether deciding upon a course of action for himself, or deciding a legal case tried before him, he steadfastly followed the rule of right as God gave him to see the right.

Oliver Ellsworth had a great love of children, relaxing from serious mental toil by playing with his own children when at home, and with the children of others when away. His letters to his children were playfully affectionate. He even wrote humorous rhymes to please them.

Chief Justice Ellsworth died November 26, 1807, in the Ellsworth Homestead "Elm-
(Continued on page 72)



★ A Preview of the Forty-Nin

ANNE S. MUSGRAVE *Chairm*

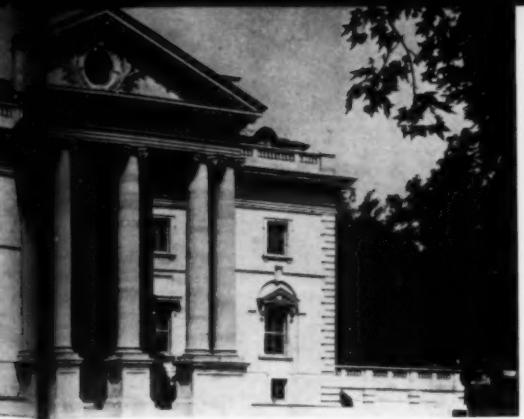
THE program for the Forty-ninth Continental Congress will honor our "neighbors," the buildings of the National Society being situated on the block between the two occupied by the headquarters of the Pan American Union and the Red Cross. A Pan American evening will observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Union, the neighbor on the south; and Honorable Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, will speak for the neighbor on the north.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will also be recognized in greetings to be presented at the opening meeting, Monday evening, April 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Several popular and noted speakers have accepted and the reports of committees will again be correlated with the subjects of the speakers.

The meetings will be short, from two to two and one-half hours, with the exception of Tuesday morning, which will extend to one o'clock. It is requested that the states will not schedule any event before one-thirty on that day, so that there will be ample time for delegates to reach any hotel after the close of the meeting.

The participation of Juniors in the program will include reports and music for half an hour on Thursday afternoon. Last year, it seemed not to be generally understood that the music rendered by the young soloist following the report of the Chairman of Junior Assembly was

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Ninth Continental Congress

RAV Chairman, *Program Committee*

part of the Junior program, she being a Junior member of the Society. There will be even more music by the Juniors this year.



Tentative Outline

OPENING, MONDAY EVENING, 8:30.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9:30 to 1, Reports of National Officers.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, State meetings, Junior Assembly.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9:30 o'clock, President General's Reception.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:30, Reports and Speaker.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2:00 o'clock, Reports and Speaker.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30, State Regents' Reports.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30, Reports and Speaker.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:00 o'clock, Reports and Speaker.

THURSDAY EVENING, Pan American Program.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10:00 o'clock, Business, Speaker.

At close of meeting, installation of State Regents and Vice Presidents General

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3:00 o'clock, White House Reception.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30 o'clock, Banquet.

The Banquet is the occasion for entertainment and the Committee is planning the best ever—and the Juniors will be part of it.



SOME MONTANA PIGS

Patriotic Pigs

KAY HUNTLEY

BETWEEN the Maginot and the Siegfried lines this past autumn the French soldiers loosed their pigs and the small porkers served valiantly. German mine after German mine they rooted out—a very suicidal brigade. Great as has been the part played by pigs in our own history, we must admit that they have been called upon for no such service as this!

Yet pigs sailed with Columbus on his second voyage, and perhaps they went with every Spanish explorer following in the wake of that navigator toward the west.

Even the pigs which stayed at home in Spain played a part in our history. For one day a herd of these stay-at-home pigs all took to their heels and scattered into the woods.

Though the swineherder who was tending them whistled and called and hunted, not a pig could he find. Being a pig-herder was not an easy task and the lad, whose name was Pizarro, did not receive much praise when he performed his work well. So, under the circumstances, he did not dare return home without his pigs. He took one last look at the landscape hoping to see at least one pig. But failing that, he set off in a contrary direction from the place near the pigsty which had been his home.

He came at last to Seville and the sea and embarked on a boat which carried him to America. There the ex-swineherd became the leader of an expedition into South America. And he found something more valuable than his lost pigs—he found the gold and silver of the Incas.

Since, in the old days, he had watched the pigs pick up anything they came upon,

Pizarro proceeded to do likewise, and turned to his own uses the gold and silver of this New World kingdom. It was rather hard on the Incas, but then Pizarro had not been accustomed to kindly usage himself. The discovery of this second wealthy kingdom in the New World—that of the Aztecs which Cortez had found being the first—sent other Spaniards looking hither and yon for similar riches to conquer.

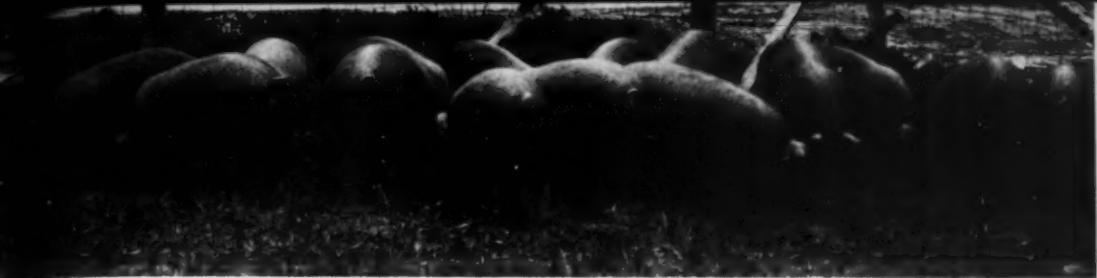
Among the leaders of such expeditions were the Marquis Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and Hernando de Soto, Knight of Santiago.

Either of these noblemen would have been content to find a kingdom as rich as Pizarro, the swineherd, had found. They prepared for a long search of the Northern Continent. For that search each had a commissary department on which they depended for food. Pigs formed the entire department of Soto's commissary; and pigs, together with sheep and cattle, were members of Coronado's supply train.

The pigs found their own food as they were driven along, nosing out roots or eating berries or whatever they might chance upon, including of course Indian maize when they found it. Soto started north from Florida with thirteen sows. A year later he had three hundred; by the time he reached the Mississippi, he had seven hundred.

We are not so certain that Coronado's pigs increased. We do know that after Coronado and Soto departed from the land, droves of wild Spanish hogs roamed about for a time.

So much for the pig immigrants from Spain. Pigs immigrated from other coun-



Courtesy the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
SOME NORTH CAROLINA PIGS

tries of the old world. For instance, the French who came to Port Royal early in the seventeenth century brought pigs, and these insisted on rooting in the gardens which the French fur traders planted.

But the English pigs who came to the settlement at Jamestown were of necessity better behaved, for they were settled on an island in the river. It was named Hog Island in their honor and there they led carefree adventurous lives. There were three sows as original settlers of Hog Island, but in eighteen months they had increased to over sixty inhabitants. The Indian chieftain, Powatan, looked with envious eyes upon the creatures and stole some of them.

Nevertheless the pigs flourished until one dreadful winter known in history as "the starving time." This winter was hard enough on the settlers who ate roots, herbs, berries, nuts and fish. Nothing is actually said about what happened to the pigs, but it is known that at the end of the starving time only one sow was left alive, and it is probable that she had a very narrow escape from death.

Meanwhile on the Island of Bermuda, not far off the coast of Virginia, some Spanish pigs were dwelling. It is thought they had been brought there by pirates, and kept to serve in time of need when their masters must find a place of refuge and be certain of a food supply.

Or it is possible these pigs were sole survivors from some shipwrecked boat. At any rate we know that they were black in color and they certainly have a dark record.

For a long time the Bermuda pigs lived a Crusoe life of their own, and they succeeded in driving away human beings who attempted to share the island with them. Such would-be settlers heard weird and awful sounds at night, which they insisted could be made by nothing but demons. So the tale was spread that the island was

inhabited by demons, and ships ceased to pause there.

But in 1609 a ship called the *Sea Venture* was driven between two rocks during a terrible storm and was lodged fast. Before the ship broke up, however, those on board managed to reach the shore of the nearby island.

These castaways discovered the real identity of the demons and lived on the fat of the land. Because of the pigs most of those who had been on the boat managed to survive. They were English folk on the way to Jamestown, and ten months later, having managed to build a boat and stock it with pork, they set sail once more for Virginia.

The new colonists arrived at Jamestown just as the people there had eaten all but the last sow. The boat on which they arrived, therefore, turned about to sail back to Bermuda for more pigs. Unfortunately once out of sight of land, it proceeded straight on for England.

Spanish pigs, French pigs and English pigs had entered our history. About this time also some Dutch pigs arrived. These dwelt at New Amsterdam. They were a nosey set of creatures and almost undermined the earthen walls of New Amsterdam with their snouts, so that the governor became frightened and laws were passed against such behavior.

The Indians around the town—even as the Indians in Virginia—were delighted with the odor of cooking pork, and when some pigs disappeared the Dutch at once blamed their red-skinned neighbors. As a matter of fact the pigs were stolen by some European vagabonds, but the Dutch sent a party of soldiers against the Indians and the soldiers killed several of them, besides destroying their crops. Thereupon the Indians became sworn enemies of their erstwhile friends the Dutch. Pigs had been the innocent cause of warfare.

Now we come to the most important pig in American history. This was a Boston pig—though whether it had an accent or not, is not recorded. But at any rate it was an English pig and belonged to a widow by the name of Sherman. This good-wife was a poor woman and when her pig managed to get out of its pen and go sightseeing through the streets of Boston, it was a great loss to her.

Perhaps the pig wished to better its station in society, for it wandered into the yard of a rich man known as Captain Keane. The Captain put the creature in a pen with his own porkers and afterward declared that he had caused his find to be cried through the streets of Boston by the town crier.

It may be that the crier had a bad cold that day, so that neither the widow nor her neighbors heard him. Or it may be he was told not to bother much, since Captain Keane had a reputation for close dealing in commercial matters. However, be that as it may, shortly thereafter the widow appeared at the Captain's pig pen and declared that she recognized her pig as one the Captain had recently butchered. The Captain declared she was mistaken, and that even if it were her pig, she had no claim since its finding had been proclaimed in the proper manner.

There was a great how-do-you-do raised over the matter, and finally it was taken to court. The legislative body of Massachusetts then constituted the court for such cases. It sat as one group and was composed of representatives called magistrates and those known as deputies. The magistrates represented and were spokesmen for the property-holding class and the deputies represented the poorer people.

According to the practice that had become established, at least one more than half of the deputies and one more than half of the magistrates must vote together on any question. There had been difficulties with this system, but until the widow's pig projected itself into court, the legislative body had managed to adjust them.

But the question of the widow's pig turned out to be another matter. It wasn't, of course, the pig as much as the principle involved! For, said the deputies, if a rich man was going to steal a poor woman's

pig and get away with it, where was justice?

And the magistrates argued that if a rich man, who had followed the course prescribed by law and had given the widow every chance to reclaim her property in the usual way, was to be persecuted in this fashion, where was human liberty?

So much feeling was stirred up that the magistrates were grimfaced and all voted for the Captain. Whereupon the deputies set their jaws equally firmly and all voted for the widow. Neither side would yield a man!

After this nerve-wracking case, which trailed on and on, it was decided that in the future it would not be wise to attempt to settle matters by the representatives of the two differing groups acting together as one unit. It would be better, everyone felt, to have the magistrates convene in one group and the deputies in another. Then neither group would actually hear the unkind things which might be uttered in heated argument, and feeling would not be so easily roused. This actually was the beginning of the two-house form of government in New England, a form later adopted by the independent colonies as a national one.

So it is all due to the widow's pig that we have at Washington two marble buildings, one for Representatives and one for Senators, and two legislative bodies—the House and the Senate. The pig, therefore, could be called our most representative animal!

Long, long ago when the Gauls invaded Rome, they succeeded in climbing the hill of the capitol so silently that no one saw or heard them. The foremost Gaul, in striding over the rampart, however, disturbed some geese which began to cackle. This sound woke the Roman garrison and the Gauls were defeated.

To commemorate this event, the Romans thereafter carried a golden goose in a yearly procession to the capitol. If Americans had a like appreciation of the source of their two-house system of government, a pig would certainly have a place of honor at the opening of Congress! Though it may be that Congress believes it does the pig sufficient honor since the term "pork barrel" is often associated with the doings of that august legislative body!

At any rate the pig has been received in high places and has been the recipient of attentions by famous people. Everyone knows the story of how Abraham Lincoln once stopped on the road to pull a pig out of a mudhole in which he was floundering helplessly. And it is said that during his presidency he kept a pig somewhere on the White House grounds, declaring "there is swill enough for us two."

It waited however until the twentieth century for a pig to have the honor of spending a night in the White House itself. This porker belonged to Quentin Roosevelt, who smuggled it into his bedroom.

When Quentin's mother discovered her uninvited guest she insisted that it leave at once. Sorrowfully enough Quentin carried the pig back to the pet store from which he had purchased it the day before for one dollar.

"Very well, you may have your money back," laughed the dealer, when Quentin explained his mother's objections to his pet.

But Quentin replied firmly, "Not a dollar, one dollar and a quarter, please! Don't you know this pig spent the night at the White House?"

Quentin received his quarter profit and the pig was put in the window of the shop under a placard which read, "This pig slept in the White House last night. Price \$3.50."

In the middle of the nineteenth century

a pig nearly caused the United States and Britain to go to war. Only the arbitration of the German Kaiser prevented such an outcome.

This so-famous pig was owned by a Canadian living on a small island near Vancouver. In spite of protests the pig repeatedly rooted up potatoes belonging to an American living on the same island. Finally the American killed the pig in defense of his potatoes, and the Canadian, who, before he was a Canadian was an Irishman, declared he would appeal to the courts.

To this the American replied: "Go ahead, but you won't get far. This island belongs to the United States and the British courts have no jurisdiction!"

It was a much-courted pig, for the case went to the courts of both Canada and the United States. It turned out that the boundary line at this particular point was so vague that the island where the pig had committed his depredations seemed to have been left out altogether.

Soldiers of both nations appeared on the scene and the situation was very tense. Finally the dispute was submitted for arbitration to the then Kaiser of Germany. He considered the matter carefully and thirteen years after the Canadian-Irish pig rooted out the American potatoes, the Kaiser handed down his decision in favor of the United States!



Hernando De Soto

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

*Sing a song of silver,
Sing a song of gold,
The wealth of Montezuma
And the treasure Incas hold.*

*The Knight of Santiago
And of Lady Isabel,
Has heard a tale of diamonds
That shine from Gran Copal,*

*Has heard of wealthy cities
Somewhere in the north,
And eager for their conquest
His caravels go forth.*

*The Knight of Santiago
With dreaming in his eyes
Is searching marsh and forest
For a misty kingdom's prize.*

*Sing a song of sorrow,
Sing a song of woe,
Clouds in a darkened heaven,
A river winding slow;*

*A Spaniard's body sinking
Forever out of sight,
A dream lost with the dreamer
In the Mississippi night!*



L. C. Handy Studios

HENRY CLAY AS A YOUNG MAN

Around the Calendar with Famous Americans

VIII. Henry Clay (April 12, 1777—June 29, 1852)

LOUISE HARTLEY

ON Washington's birthday in 1810 a tall, blond man was making an earnest appeal on the floor of the United States Senate. The older members of this austere body sat up and took notice—it was young Henry Clay from Kentucky, making his

maiden speech. Clay, representing the young men of the new America, was protesting against the surrender of "American rights" to England.

Close beside him was his life-long friend and co-patriot, John C. Calhoun of South

Carolina. Both of these brilliant young men were in hearty accord with the purchase of Louisiana but bitter toward England and France for damages done to American trade.

Henry Clay's meteoric rise from a lowly clerk in a grocery store in Richmond, Virginia, to the distinction of being considered one of the leading patriots of his day is probably due to the guidance of kindly Judge Wythe. Chancellor Wythe, once a teacher of two other Virginia statesmen, Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, took a great interest in the welfare of ambitious young Henry. He made Clay his private secretary, instructed and read law with him. Later when Clay went to newly settled Kentucky to practice law and make his life stand, it was Judge Wythe who started him with the right associates.

Popular Henry Clay, although only twenty-nine years old, was sent to Congress from Kentucky in 1806, upon the resignation of John Adair. This procedure was against all precedent and law and "his services were rendered in contravention of the thirty-year age requirement of the Constitution." But it seemed that Clay was a "favored son of the Union."

Back to Congress he went in 1809, this time as a Senator, strongly denouncing the right of England to search our ships and take our sailors.

When Congress met in November, 1811, the peace-loving group found to their discomfort that there were many young, warminded members among them. Foremost were Henry Clay, recently elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, from Kentucky and John Calhoun. These two men soon had the majority of the members on their side, resulting finally in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In consequence, Clay was sent in 1814 as one of the commissioners to sign the treaty of peace at Ghent.

Clay, like Calhoun, believed in the growth of the nation, and that in unity there was strength. After perhaps the most famous debate that ever occurred in Congress, between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Hayne of South Carolina, these two men again took the affairs of the nation in hand. Calhoun, who was the Vice President of the United States, assisted Clay in his fight against the high tariff, known as

the Protective Tariff. When South Carolina declared that the "hateful tax law" should not be enforced in her borders it looked for a while like there might be war.

Through the efforts of Henry Clay, often called the "Peacemaker," however, a compromise tariff law was passed, lowering the high tariff and satisfying South Carolina. Again in 1820 after Congress had debated for two years the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave state, Clay acted as "Peacemaker." Fearing that the Union might be broken up, he influenced Congress to settle the quarrel by a "compromise." The main points of the agreement were, the admission of Maine as a free state, the admission of Missouri as a slave state, and the extension of the southern boundary in Missouri through the remainder of the Louisiana purchase. This same year, to his great delight, Clay saw another dream come true.

Work had just begun on a road to extend from Cumberland on the Potomac to Wheeling on the Ohio River. By 1812 over two hundred thousand dollars had been expended on this project. In 1820, through Clay's influence, a route was surveyed from the Ohio River through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on to the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis. This was called the "National Road." Along this winding road, in "moving season," could be seen long lines of wagons and pack horses making their way westward.

As the election of 1824 approached many candidates for the high office of President of the United States appeared. Among them Henry Clay, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives. Although John Quincy Adams was victorious in this race, Henry Clay served as Secretary of State in his Cabinet. Clay had a great influence with Adams throughout this administration. Again in 1832 and in 1844 Clay was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the presidency.

After Clay said farewell to public life and retired from the United States Senate, he again played the role of "Peacemaker." The aged and broken man had gone to his beautiful plantation at Ashland, Kentucky, to rest and try to regain his health. California had been knocking for admittance

(Continued on page 73)



AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF CONSTITUTION HOUSE, HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA

Constitution House

VIRGINIA HORNE

A recent important event in the history of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was the completion of its Golden Jubilee Project, the restoration of "Constitution House." This historic house has been beautifully furnished, and is now open for the inspection of the public. In the following article, Miss Virginia Horne, acting vice chairman of the committee in charge of this project, graphically describes the house and tells something of its history.

THE state of North Carolina had no fixed capital during Colonial and Revolutionary days. Members of the assembly met in the various towns which were centers of leadership, action, and population. In November, 1776, in the small town of Halifax, the first Constitution of North Carolina was drafted. This city was the home of some of the state's most influential figures. It was here that Willie Jones, described as the state's wealthiest citizen, built his mansion, "The Grove", and befriended a wandering seaman named John Paul who so appreciated the hospitality of Mr. Jones that he affixed his surname to his own. William H. Davie, famous cavalry officer of the American

Revolution and father of the University, was long a resident of Halifax. John Baptista Ashe, soldier and statesman, was elected Governor from this town. Besides being an important center politically, Halifax was important socially. Descendants of her first families still talk glowingly of the twenty-two dinner parties, occurring in succession which were brought to a close by a grand ball.

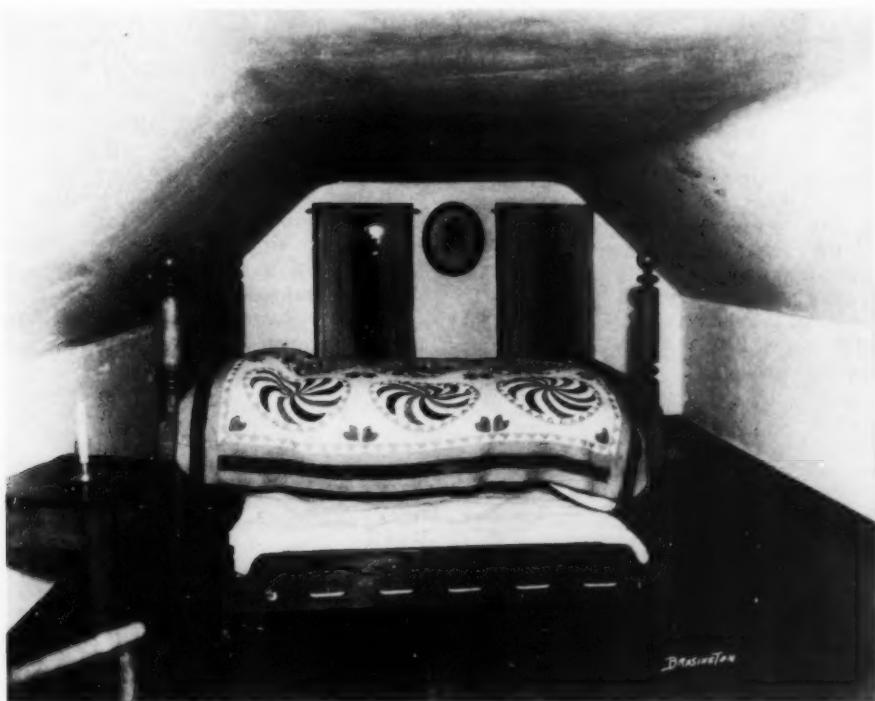
A small, white clapboard cottage was chosen by the Committee as the seat of its labors in drafting the Constitution. It was close to the Court House where the Constitutional Convention was in session, and has come to be known as the "Constitution House". As the city grew inland,

the house was moved from its original site. Today the cottage is owned by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. With contributions of furnishings, thirty-five chapters and twenty-seven individuals honored their State Regent, Mrs. Eugene Norfleet Davis, their Vice President General, Mrs. W. H. Belk, their President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and their Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, who made the motion that the house be purchased. The founder of the movement to save the house, Mrs. Ursula Daniel Moore, many of the beloved members of their chapters, and finally their ancestors who took part in the stirring times which this house commemo-rates were also honored.

As one approaches the house over low brick steps and passes through the front door painted "Raleigh Tavern green", a short wide hall is seen from which a steep, narrow stairway ascends to the floor above.

The woodwork is "Palace Staircase gray" and at the windows are draperies of red "resist" linen, socalled from the method employed in Colonial days of painting the design on the linen to resist the dye. At the foot of the staircase stands a small, splayed-leg walnut table on which repose candlesticks for members of the family to take up to bed. Against the wall, on the left, is a walnut table with Chippendale apron, on which is a register where visitors are requested to write their names.

From the hall one enters the "Committee Room", the historic room of the house where the Constitution was drafted. The room is a large one, but one's eyes im-mediately fall upon the handsome portrait of John Penn, one of North Carolina's signers of the Declaration of Independence, resting above the mantelpiece. The wood-work is that colorful "Raleigh Tavern green", and the curtains are of mulberry chintz in the "Bucktrout" design. Urns,



BEDROOM IN CONSTITUTION HOUSE

bird, and flowers are interspersed, and the design takes its name from the man who first imported such material into Williamsburg. A handsome secretary stands against the wall on the right, with moulding top and dentil work, panelled doors with old brass hinges, and in the desk portion, small drawers ascending in stairstep fashion. Original brass pulls on the drawers are an unusual feature. Nearby is the grandfather clock, which belonged in Revolutionary days to May Anne Spence. She graphically described the Surrender at Yorktown in her diary, which is still preserved. This Spence family lived in Maryland, so the clock, unusual in its history and period, was exhibited in the Maryland building at the Jamestown Exhibition in 1907. Because of its association with Maryland colonial families, the North Carolina Daughters thought it particularly appropriate to be given in honor of our President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

A Queen Anne table in cherry, with folding, rounded leaves and a small drawer at each end, stands in the center of the room. Another in walnut fills a wall space on the right, while opposite is a handsome chest of drawers, tongued and grooved on the top. Ladder back chairs, and comb back Windsors with candlestands nearby, complete furnishings of this room.

The dining room, the favorite of many, is furnished in pine, the typical wood used by the early American family. The wood-work is peach and the curtains are Buck-trot chintz in gray and peach. In the center of the room is a pine stretcher table with turned legs. Comb back Windsors stand at each end. And against the wall

is the masterpiece of the room, a Welsh dresser, almost perfect in type, even to its rattail hinges and wrought iron thumb latches on the doors. The open shelves above have small openings along the edges for pewter spoons. A brass preserving kettle and ladle, a pewter sugar dish, and china decorate the shelves. A pine carving board with scalloped gallery stands just beside the door opening on a porch over which the food was brought from the kitchen which once stood in the yard.

Up the steep, little staircase, and into the hall above, an old trunk studded with brass nail heads, and a flax wheel beside the window delight the eye. At the end of the bedroom are two windows framed in white muslin curtains with string fringe. A maple low-post bed, fitted up in lacings of hemp rope, splint sheet mattress, feather bed, and quilt in Wheel-of-Fortune pattern beautifully and intricately quilted, is lighted by the windows. A trundle protrudes from under the bed, fitted up in the same manner, but with an old strip quilt from Vermont. A low, walnut chest of drawers with grooved panels, and a ladder back rocking chair beside a small scalloped-top pine table are in complete harmony with the rest of the furnishings.

Descending the staircase, one is struck with the restraint with which the house has been furnished. And one also realizes anew that the men who drafted the Constitution in this house must have showed extraordinary restraint in hampering liberty and personal freedom for the site of their efforts to have been so perfectly preserved to this day.



Wisteria

BESSIE SCHENCK BUNTER

*How have I merited the ecstasy
Of pale wisteria's drooping loveliness?
Each flower is lure to some wayfaring bee,
Gay vagabond, who gives one fond caress,
And steals its nectar ere he sets it free.
He satisfies his body's hungrieness;*

*But I have learned the heart can hunger,
too;
And, in the purple glory pendant there
The miracle of spring-time thrills me
through;
As my soul feasts upon this beauty rare.*



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The following contribution by Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent of Massachusetts, marks the inauguration of a page which will be devoted each month to our state regents. We are sure that many unusual and interesting bits of state news will be of general interest to subscribers in other sections. State regents remember your page!

LIKE other State Regents, when I come home from a long, busy day spent keeping D. A. R. engagements, I often sigh as I attack the huge pile of mail, which has accumulated in twelve hours. Usually I smile happily as I read the letters. Yesterday I beamed, when my first envelope disclosed an invitation to the wedding of a fine young man in whom I became interested when a loan from our D. A. R. Student Loan Fund made it possible for him to finish his college course. A good position with a chemical company enabled him promptly to repay what he had borrowed. Now, as he marries a nice girl, he counts me a friend.

My second communication contained enthusiastic thanks from a Syrian, one of the ministers of the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, for the beautiful American flag, which I recently presented on behalf of Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at a Sunday General Assembly. This unique social agency serves adults and children of many different nationalities in the South End of Boston. I deem it a privilege to have placed the flag there for the inspiration of new Americans in the making.

My next letters were from four of my regents describing their chapters' Golden Jubilee projects. One reported the placing of framed flag posters in the public schools of the city. The second told of the refurnishing of the baby clinic of the health center of the city's Friendly Society, a splendid example of human conservation. The next described the placing of a bronze marker on the trail in the western part of the State known as "Burgoyne's Pass" in connection with the bicentennial celebration of the town. Then came one announcing the raising of a Girl Home Makers Scholarship of fifty dollars to be given to a high school senior, desirous of entering college to study home economics.

My seventh letter was from Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts accepting my invitation to address the opening meeting of our State Conference when the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims from high schools in all parts of the state will be in attendance.

As I proceeded with the rest of my mail, weariness was forgotten and it seemed no hardship to find other letters, which presented problems and required thoughtful answers.

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Exploring One's Life Stream

SALLIE TRICE THOMPSON

TO the botanist, genealogy is a tree, with its roots, trunk and branches. To the archaeologist, it is excavating the ruins of buried families and dynasties for the reconstruction of past ages. To the geologist, the records of human lineages are strata in the deposits of world history—core-boring of all the generations laid down by Time, showing the stages of advancing civilization. To the geographer, it is a river with its tributaries of collateral kin, and allied families; the adventure of tracing ancestral blood from its earliest recorded source, to where it empties into the sea of the Present.

In recent years, the tracing of ancestry has become the hobby, vacation, avocation, recreation and serious study of large numbers of persons. This interest is created by several causes and has many aspects of appeal. Since Old Testament times, lineage of human descent have been recorded for religious and legal purposes.

Tracing family lineage has been occasionally considered in democratic America as a somewhat snobbish indication of ambition to connect with European royalty or honored officials in our own country. A study of the subject reveals that the keeping of family records has many practical aspects. It is not a matter of personal sentiment alone, but may be a public duty. Enlistment records during the World War show that thousands of American youths could give no information about their grandparents, very important, when nationality of antecedents might determine assignments for service.

Membership in hereditary patriotic societies, a valued privilege of eligibles, is conditioned on complete records of descent in at least one line, and definite data on ancestor's service.

So it has come to pass that family pride and interest in one's self are the main-springs of most research in genealogy. Family pride is justified, even in those who know that their ancestors were the obscure, substantial, sturdy yeomanry, who in all ages are the salt of the earth, the backbone of solid social progress.

After one has decided to explore the stream of his forefathers, comes the question of how to start. As in any other journey, we begin where we are. Write down the names of parents, their births, and marriage, names of places and dates of residence; of their brothers and sisters; then take up the four grandparents, with the same information and other available data. In tracing three generations there are fourteen ancestors, and their records may usually be found without difficulty—in family Bibles, and in reliable memories of the living. At this stage, the investigator usually decides to concentrate on one or two surnames supplying data on fourth, fifth, or higher generations. Eight generations back, each person has 256 ancestors, but few can name all the intervening fathers and mothers.

A family lineage may include a record of births, marriages, and deaths of all the children of each ancestor, but these great uncles and aunts have no particular bearing on one's own lineage, except that their records may lend weight to the evidence of descent, and assist other searchers of allied lines.

Locating grandparents, with their brothers, sisters, their marriages and descendants, will show four tributaries and numerous collateral branches revealing blood kin and degree of remove, as well as allied "in-laws."

How to map, chart, or diagram this data is perplexing to a novice. The lineage records of kings in the history books were not much help to a little girl who started on this adventure fifty years ago. But since then, many forms have been found and others are being evolved for the purpose of tabulating details of human pedigree, affording a panorama of the allied families.

There are several recent hand books, with specific instructions, suggestions, warnings, problems, and varied methods of acquiring data on family descent. All progressive public libraries have some of these non-technical books, written in popular, entertaining style that lures the reader to undertake some of the recommended procedures. "The Art of Ancestor Hunting," by Oscar

Frank Stetson, "Genealogy as Pastime and Profession," by Donald Lines Jacobus, "Searching for Your Ancestors," by Gilbert H. Doane, are some titles that may be consulted in reference rooms, or purchased for personal use.

With the knowledge of state and county from which one's people came and dates of marriages and removal, letters may be sent to county clerks, asking for copies of marriage records, which usually give names of parents of contracting parties, and copies of wills, giving names of children and relationship of other beneficiaries. Request for deeds of real estate transfers may be helpful, too, but may give rise to fears of prospective litigations, and remain unanswered. The charge for certified copies of easily located documents is usually one dollar.

Better still, one may go in person to the ancestral locality and examine tons of musty, dusty papers, cubic yards of heavy volumes, sometimes to find faded and illegible pages with tantalizing glimpses of the name of one you are tracing. Tombstone inscriptions in cemeteries are probable sources of authentic records. Romance and tragedy may be conjectured by reading between the lines in the recorder's office. "To my daughter Mary, one dollar," may indicate that Mary had already received her inheritance or that Mary's marriage didn't please her father. At any rate Mary's descendants became a lost river, and all traces of family connections are obscured.

Other difficulties to be encountered are burned court houses, where all records were destroyed and changes in spelling of surnames. Another pitfall is to assume that a family name used as a given name indicates kinship. Children were frequently named for family doctors, ministers, military heroes, or political idols.

In addition to help from county files, one may get valuable assistance from national, state, and public libraries. During the past forty years, thousands of records have become available in print through the publication of patriotic society registers. The largest and most comprehensive of these, are the lineage records of the Daughters of American Revolution, at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, which are also available at many libraries throughout the

country. As funds are provided, the states are printing vital statistics from county records, and placing them in state libraries by exchange and sale. There are several important genealogical collections in strategic centers, and these are constantly being built up by additional material. The Library of Congress is a veritable gold mine in this line, if one knows how to dig for it. The War Department has many soldier service records, free on request, if one knows what name to request. Large numbers of county and state histories have been published, some with moderately complete and accurate lineages of pioneer families. Individual biographies and privately printed genealogies are good sources for investigation.

The hardships of genealogical exploration increase with the square of the distance. If an impasse is reached about the third or fifth generation it may be necessary to make a flank attack and begin on the name sought where it is recorded that "two brothers came over" and scrutinize their subsequent history. Large families being the general rule during Colonial times and later, there may be fifty to ninety names to examine in two or three generations, with the inevitable variations in the social and economic scale, diversities and modifications caused by differences in wealth, natural abilities, and education, with consequent opportunity for still wider diversities. So one may discover he is related to all sorts and conditions of men, if he succeeds in making his way through a labyrinth of lineages from the two brothers down to his own established ancestor.

There is an old saying that one's next journey will be in the direction of the first dove call heard in the spring. When the first settlers came, the doves receded westward or southward—retreating before the European invasion. Migrations have been almost invariably west, or southwest, if western barriers prove too formidable. Thus, if one is tracing a New England line of a certain name it may be picked up in New York, thence to Michigan, Minnesota and on to the coast. Pennsylvanians followed the trail of Johnny Appleseed southwest to a central state; Virginians went over the mountains with Daniel Boone to Ken-

(Continued on page 73)

• Genealogical Department •

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

Note: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MANY newspapers are opening their columns to genealogical information. A compilation of such publications is on file in various libraries, and is often a source of otherwise inaccessible information.

The Marriage Records of Clay County, Missouri, published by *The Liberty Chronicle*, June 28, 1934, to April 13, 1936, covering the period from 1822 to 1854, was presented to the D. A. R. Library by Mrs. Edna McKinley, Historian, and mounted for binding by Mrs. W. W. Badgley of Washington, D. C.

The Indiana Countian, published in Indiana, Pennsylvania, a weekly newspaper, publishes a Genealogical department "to aid its readers to prove ancestry and help collect the history of those hardy pioneer families who had no writers to perpetuate their memory". Questions and Answers, and Abstracts of Wills of 1819 are now being published.

Such publications are valuable contributions to history and genealogy and should receive hearty and substantial support. We welcome copies of newspapers that give space to this important work. Such newspapers are preserved for future reference.

* * *

In the Pennsylvania Archives Tax Lists, men are listed as "Inmates" and "Freemen", designations which have baffled many of us. Miss Jessica E. Ferguson of the State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, an authority on genealogical and historical subjects, has given to this Department the following explanation:

"The tax lists were placed under three headings. The first list consists of names of men who own or who were taxed upon land, horses and cattle. The second, known as 'Inmates,'

were persons who did not own any property but were probably mechanics or laborers, and were married. The third, listed as 'Freemen,' were men who were 21 years of age, and were free of family obligations or trades.

"You can usually tell the age of a man by counting back from the first time he was taxed as a 'Freeman.' At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, there were associators and Non-Associators. Many of the Non-Associators at a later date did valiant service in the militia or the line."

From the History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, by Ellis & Evans, page 807:

"When the Revolutionary War commenced, the assessment lists were still further subdivided into such as took the oath of Allegiance to the State and those who refused to do so. At this period we also have the 'Associators' and 'Non-Associators.' The latter represented the non-fighting element, such as Quakers, Mennonites, etc., while the former, untrammelled by religion and other scruples, were ready and willing to take up arms when called upon. In the year 1777 a list of Non-Associators numbered no less than 338 names. If they were exempt from doing military duty they were not absolved from contributing their quota of money to the good cause, for in this year these peace loving citizens were obliged to pay £3 10s each into the strong box of their sorely-pressed country."

* * *

Roster of Soldiers & Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Georgia is a 268 paged volume compiled in 1939 by Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Ex-State Regent and Ex-Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from Georgia. Publication of this book is under consideration.

Among the special items of interest is a list of the Revolutionary soldiers' graves that have been located by the Daughters

of the American Revolution in Georgia. Another item reads: "Rev. Daniel Marshall from 1772 to 1784 was pastor of the Kiokee Church, the first Baptist Church in Georgia, and his eldest son the Rev. Abraham Marshall, carried on his work as pastor after his death. Daniel Marshall and his eight sons were all Revolutionary soldiers of Georgia."

Colonel John Baker, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1722, son of Benjamin Baker of Dorchester, Massachusetts, came to Midway, Liberty County, Georgia, in 1752. He died June 3, 1792. He was appointed member of the committee which met in Savannah, Georgia, in July 1774, to discuss the British Port Bill. Appointed Colonel and served in the Continental Army; Member of the Provincial Congress of Georgia; married, first, Elizabeth Filbin; second, married (Jones) Lapin, widow of Captain Matthias Lapin, a Revolutionary soldier of the Georgia line.

William Sumner Battle, born Nansemond County, Virginia, October 26, 1761, died Taliaferro County, Georgia, 1828. Came to Greene (now Hancock) County, Georgia, and served with Georgia troops. He received a grant of land for his services: married, at Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Sarah Whitehead, born North Carolina March 9, 1766 (daughter of Lazarus Whitehead).

Rev. Daniel Marshall, born Windsor, Connecticut, 1706, died in Georgia, 1784. He was the famous pastor of the first Baptist Church in Georgia, the Kiokee Church of Kiokee Creek. He moved through Connecticut to Virginia and the Carolinas to Georgia. He was an ardent patriot, imprisoned several times by the British, served as Chaplain: married first Hannah Drake: married second Martha Stearns, in 1747. The graves of five of the sons of Daniel Marshall, all of whom were Revolutionary soldiers of Georgia, have been marked by the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Shick, born in Germany 1726, died Savannah, Georgia, 1797, served as Lieutenant in the Continental Army of Georgia. Was wounded and lost his right arm. Was prisoner on a British ship: married Margaret Ritter. They had a daughter Elizabeth Susannah, who married Isaac Fell, a

Revolutionary soldier. When the British took Savannah, one of their prisoners was Isaac Fell, the fiancee of Elizabeth Susannah Shick. In her efforts to secure his freedom, the British officers offered her wine and insisted upon a toast. She gave the following toast impromptu: "Here's to those who were turned out and not to those who turned them out; I hope to see a turn about of those turned in who were turned out." She secured the release of her lover.

A list of the soldiers who fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek through which Georgia was freed of Tory domination (published by the courtesy of Mrs. Boyce Ficklin, Jr. and the Wilkes County Forum—Georgia) is given in this book. Thus we see that the trend of migrations from New England was to the southward as well as to the great northwest.

* * *

Contrary to the general understanding, the census of 1790 included a complete set of schedules of all states, but those of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia were destroyed when the Capitol at Washington was burned during the War of 1812.

This loss has been partially remedied by Virginia by substituting data from the tax lists in each county from 1782 to 1785 inclusive. While not complete, these serve as the Virginia census of 1790. No library should be without these lists of the First Families of our Republic, which are available at the Government Printing Office at one dollar per volume.

Queries and Answers

Queries must be submitted in duplicate, typed double-spaced, on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following second query.

All information available to us is published, so correspondence regarding former publications should not be sent to this department.

Answers to queries are voluntary but information of general interest therefrom will be published. Mutual assistance to those seeking the same or related information is the purpose of this department.

Queries conforming to the above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

D-40. (a). Tyler.—Wanted ancestry of Thomas Johnson Lewis Tyler, b. 11/30/1821 at Stafford, Genesee County, New York. Later lived at Farmersville (Genes-

see County) and Irving (Chautauqua Co.). Father was Licius Tyler and mother's name was Sarah (?). I think he was descended from the Branford line of Tylers and would like to correspond with descendants of this line.

(b). **Rundell-Rundle.**—John Rundle of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., had a daughter Rachel who married William Harris of Bedford in April, 1782. John Rundle was a soldier in Revolution. Whom did he marry and who were his parents? He is from the Greenwich (Conn.) family of Rundles. Mrs. Victor R. Solberg, Hayward, Wisconsin.

D-40. (a). Alcott-Olcott.—Would like parents names of Mary Alcott or Olcott, born June 6, 1769, who married Henry Saxton, b. Oct. 26, 1767, son of James Saxton and Sarah Noble of Columbia Co., N. Y. Children's names were: Wm. Henry, Isaac, Jacob, Temperance, Mary, Elisha, Abram, Russell and Noble.

(b). **Jones-Potter.**—In the Potter Family Genealogy the wife of Paris Potter who he married February 18, 1820, is given as Nancy Van Rensselaer Jones, b. Oct. 26, 1801, Otsego County, New York, dau. of Jonathan Jones. Has any one further data on this Nancy or Jonathan Jones? Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, 2939 Stratford Ave., Lincoln, Nebraska.

D-40. (a). Pogue, Pologue, Poloke, Antil.—Wanted any information concerning Daniel Pogue and wife, m. in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 25, 1737, recorded as Daniel Pologue and Jane Antil; had dau. Ann and Mary, recorded as dau. of Daniel Poloke and w. Jane; and Ann. m. William Judd as dau. of Daniel and Jane Pogue.

(b). **Judd, Fowler.**—Wanted birth and death dates and parentage of Daniel Judd and Sarah Fowler, married November 19, 1736, Baltimore County, Maryland, and had sons William, Daniel and Joshua. Will welcome correspondence. Mrs. Charles H. White, Box 201, R. D. 1, Millville, N. J.

D-40. (a). Spicknall.—Leonard Spicknall b. Va., 1752, buried in Wilmington, Ind., 1834, with military honors, being a Rev. Soldier. Children: William, Richard, b. 1797 m. Ann (Nancy) Miller, Leonard m. 2nd Emily Horham, Mary m. William Miller, Thomas, Polly m. Miller.

Family moved from Arundel County, Md., where they were born, to Ind. Would like Leonard's wife's name and proof of his service or any information on this family. Leonard's record is found in Arundel County, Maryland, in 1772 and 1790, but this is all that we have besides the Bible record.

(b). **Horham.**—Emily Horham b. 1808 d. 1872 in Dearborne County, Indiana, m. abt. 1828. Leonard Spicknall b. 1790 Arundel County, Maryland. Emily was the dau. of Daniel Horham and Polly Blodgett. Polly was born in Stafford, Connecticut, Sept. 20, 1786, m. Jan. 26, 1806, dau. of Nathan Blodgett and Abigail Cushman. Would like the parent's name of Daniel Horham, thought to have come from Vermont. Mrs. Wm. M. Whalen, 2945 Stratford Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska.

D-40. Overton.—Ancestry of James K. Overton; born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, February 25, 1813. Mrs. Ovella O. Slemmer, 807 West Main Street, Portland, Indiana.

D-40. Brooks.—I would like to get in touch with "V.R.E." who wrote Query No. 15,487 regarding the given name of the father of Miles Brooks (1781-1840). Other correspondents invited. Mrs. O. L. Jones, 505 E. Doublas Street, Bloomington, Illinois.

D-40. (a). McElfresh.—Information of ancestors of Francis A. McElfresh, born July 21, 1809, died December 30, 1872. Also of his wife Elizabeth McElfresh, born July 29, 1812, died December 1, 1879. Son Francis Henry born April 12, 1836, at Wheeling, West Virginia. Daughter Anna Maria born August 9, 1838, at Marietta, Ohio.

(b). **Ring.**—Who were the parents of Henry W. Ring, born in Sullivan County, Indiana, August 8, 1825, killed by train near Terre Haute, Indiana, April 12, 1902. Known to have had a sister named Susan. He married Anna Maria McElfresh of Terre Haute, Indiana, January 19, 1854. Civil War Veteran, S. C. 378558. Mrs. Mable Riedell, 320 East Crawford Street, Paris, Illinois.

D-40. (a). Hubbell.—Does any one know whether Seth Hubbell of Charlton, New York, is the same Seth born May 30,

1736, son of David Hubbell, as given in the Hubbell Genealogy, number 177?

(b). Was this Seth Hubbell in the Revolutionary War from Connecticut or New York State. Ruth Marie Field, 4763 Elmwood Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

D-40. (a). Davis.—Ancestors of? Were they Revolutionary Soldiers? Name of wife. John Davis, born 1763, Cumberland County, Va. His children were: Henry, married Sally Pennington; Thomas, married Sena Seacat; Robert; Jacob; Edward; James; Mary, married Charles Peters, in Harrison County, Indiana; Sarah, married Gresham, mother of Walter Q. Gresham; Nancy; Mahala, married George Seacat.

(b). **Reynolds.**—Information of parents of Rachel Reynolds. Was her father a Revolutionary Soldier? Or her mother's father? Rachel was born 1762, died January 14, 1838, married Edwin Booth, Revolutionary Soldier in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1780. Their children were: Prudence Edwards; Jane, born Havre De Gras, Maryland, June 29, 1798; Edwin; Rachel Stanley; Caleb. They moved to Holmes County, Ohio, about 1818. Mrs. E. W. Bailey, 605 Plum Street, Fort Collins, Colorado.

D-40. (a). Haynie.—Want name of father, mother of William S. Haynie, born 1782, Virginia, married Elizabeth. We think Bradbury, in N. C. or East Tenn., moved to McMinn County, Tenn., and 1856 Green County, Missouri, died in 1868.

(b). **Lovell.**—War record of Micajah Lovell. In 2nd Virginia State Regiment, Gillmore's Company, and correspondence with any descendant of the Robert Lovell family, by great granddaughter Micajah. Jennie (Bayless) Johnson, San Diego, California. Box 2167.

D-40. Adams.—Parentage, ancestry of Elisha Adams, born 1766, died 1844, married Rebecca, d. 1832. Children: Dolly Adams (King), d. 1852; Timothy R., 1800-1827; Sally Adams, born May 4, 1795, Farmington, Connecticut, died December 6, 1864, married Ira Gridley Upson of Woolcott, Connecticut. Emaline Upson married Hiram Foster, of Libbeus, of James once of Manlius and Dutchess County, New York. Mrs. Ralph D. Adams, 51 West Court Street, Cortland, New York.

D-40. Councill.—Hodges Councill married Lucy, daughter of the 2nd John Hardy in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, before 1675. Their son Hardy Council married 17—Susannah — and their son Charles married 1757 — — —, perhaps in E. N. C. His descendants have spread into many states of the south and west. Charles' brother, Joshua, married (about 1732?) 17— — —. Perhaps one of his wives, if he had more than one, was a Miss Godwin, maybe Elizabeth, but this is not at all sure. Joshua was a patriot of the American Revolution. The writer is compiling a general and comprehensive genealogy of this family and would be pleased to have replies from any who can supply the missing information, or add to the present store of information concerning this family.

The above Hodges Councill had several descendants bearing his full name. The old and original one died 1699. There was one in W. N. C. about 1800 who moved to Knox County, Tennessee, where he died 1811. It is believed he was a great grandson of the above Hodges who died 1699. Can anyone supply the links positively? This writer has much material bearing on this family, but not enough to link these individuals with certainty. Judson Councill, Clifton Station, Virginia.

D-40. (a). Wayne.—Wanted information concerning the parentage of Benjamin Franklin Wayne, born 1756, died 1836, married French woman, Nancy Tankesty. Fought in the Revolution and his father's name was John Wayne from England. Was John a son of the old Anthony Wayne who came from England and whom did John marry? Benjamin Franklin from Bourbon County, Kentucky.

(b). Yarnall.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Yarnall born 1750-1758, died 1809. Came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky before admitted as State into the U. S. Married Ann Tomlinson in Harrison County, Kentucky, and had son David Yarnall, born June 28, 1784. Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Allerton, Illinois.

D-40. (a). Lowry.—Wanted the names of the parents of, and any other information concerning, Robert Lowry, born in South Carolina in 1743; married Elizabeth (born 1747); children were Robert, Hamil-

ton (born 1773, married Jane Barksdale 1796), Samuel, and Mary; died in Washington County, Tennessee, in 1823. In the Revolution, served in General Marion's Brigade, 1781 and 1782.

(b). Hurst.—Wanted the names of the parents of, and any other information concerning, the Mary Hurst who married Jesse Hoshal in Harford County, Maryland, December 22, 1799. Lived at "Hursts Hills", Baltimore County, Maryland. Their children were Isaac, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Jesse, John, David, Sallie, Shadrack, Ephraim, Bennet, and Mary. Sarah Hoshall, 1531 Springdale Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

D-40. (a). Pool.—Wanted the ancestry of Robert Pool, said to have been born in or near Pittsburg in 1846. Brothers and sisters were Sam, Will, Sue and Martha. Their father, given name unknown, said "to have been killed by the cars", in 1854. Sam and Robert saw service in 11th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1862-65, enlisted at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

(b). Ritchey.—Wanted ancestry of Mathias George Ritchey, born 1822, died 1888, and of Harriet Maria (How) Ritchey of Columbiana County, Ohio. She was born near Lisbon, Ohio, 1822, died 1902 at Salem. She is said to be descendant of Benjamin Gilbert, Quaker, who was carried away from Penn Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, by the Indians, in 1780. Mrs. F. F. Weinard, 713 Iowa Street, Urbana, Illinois.

D-40. Powell.—Wanted dates, birth, death, marriage, wife's name—Rev. Record—any information about James Powell, who was living in Halifax County, North Carolina, 1782. In last will and testament he left land in Orange County, North Carolina, to sons: Alexander and James—son Alexander Powell married Dorcas Duberry, Northampton County, North Carolina, later moved to Georgia. Mrs. DeLos L. Hill, 91 Eleventh Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

D-40. (a). Carpenter.—Want parentage and Revolutionary Record of Joseph Carpenter; dates for wife Lydia Greenman. Probably buried Stephentown, New York. Have 1827 Bible Records for son Gardner wife Sophia Burdick. Will exchange.

D-40. (a). Haas-Cook.—Desire to learn parentage of Frederick Haas, born

about 1768, (probably in Penn. family tradition is that he was born near Reading, Penn.), and who died in Geneva, New York, Feb. 19, 1852, and his wife, Elizabeth Cook, born (probably in N. Y.), about 1795, died Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 1865.

(b). Hollenbeck-Larkins.—Wanted parentage and all information possible on Aramont (or Almond?) Chapman Hollenbeck, born in New York or Vermont, about 1785-1790, enlisted in War of 1812 from Essex Co. New York. Moved to Genesee County, New York, about 1815 and to Crawford Co., Penn., about 1820. Married, Crawford Co. Penn., 1825, Lois Larkins, born about 1790-1800, probably in N. Y. or Pa. Parentage and information desired on Lois Larkins. After their marriage they moved from Penn. to Putnam Co. Indiana and later to Vigo County, Indiana, where he died about 1882. Mrs. L. M. Finefrock, 621 South A. Street, Arkansas City, Kansas.

D-40. (a). Crutchfield.—Wanted names of parents and brothers and sisters of William Baine Crutchfield, born in Halifax County, Virginia, May 4, 1814.

(b). Holiday or Holliday.—Information as to parents, brothers and sisters of Agnes Holliday of Orange or Spotsylvania County, Virginia. She married Edward Landrum, and their son, Reuben Spindle Landrum, was born April 9, 1815. Mrs. P. O. Gunn, 314 North Main, Huntsville, Missouri.

D-40. Beall.—Wanted names of descendants of Warren Beall who married Cassandra Wheeler in 1809 in Maryland, or Washington, D. C. Mrs. Virginia Macfarland, 40 E. 62nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

D-40. Hamilton.—Wanted, parentage, birthplace, and birth date of Andrew Hambleton who made his will August 28, 1700, probated December, 1704, in Kent County, Maryland. He married first Jane, second Elizabeth (who in 1716 was the wife of James Kersey). He had sons William, George, James, John (born 1691), and daughter Sarah. He owned Freshford on the south side of Chester River in Talbot County, and Elliot's Addition in Queen Anne's County. His son John (Hamelton, Hammilton) of Queen Anne's County married Mary Ann Elliot, and had children James and Mary, and grandson John (of

York County, Pennsylvania), who inherited Mary Ann's Lott. Mrs. John M. Titus, 279 14th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

D-40. (a). Van Pelt.—Wanted ancestry of Eley (Alice) Van Pelt, b. May 28, 1764, died April 18, 1835. Married James Mershon, b. August 28, 1765. Vicinity of Cranbury and Princeton, N. J., died April 25, 1815, buried at Cranbury, New Jersey.

(b). Lucas.—Wanted ancestry of Charles and Margret (?) Lucas, (Luker, Luces, Lukas, etc.) Early part of 1800 owned property Upper Freehold, N. J. Died about 1808, son Miles administrator. Miles b. Aug. 9, 1766, living late as 1824. Married Eleanor, daughter of William and Euphamy (Reynolds) Holeman, or Holman, said Eleanor b. April 18, 1766. Mrs. George W. Manson, 62 Peters Place, Red Bank, N. J.

D-40. (a). Estes.—Joel Estes, born 1741, Virginia, married October 15, 1770, in Manakin Town, Virginia, Ann Harris. Is Joel son of Abraham Estes who made will filed in Mercer Co. Ky., September 23, 1788, naming wife Kesiah, children: Henry, Joel, Lucy, Rachel, Betty Ward, Jememah, and Frankey Estes?

(b). Weeds.—“Squire” Jeremiah Weeks was born in Ohio, May 26, 1797, married May 10, 1821, Virginia Seward who was born May 22, 1804, and who died July 5, 1841. Their children were William, John S., James S., Eliza J., Wash T., Sara A., Jerry M., and Louisa W. Weeds. Desire ancestry of Jeremiah Weeks and his wife Virginia Seward. Mrs. E. N. McAllister, 2645 Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

D-40. (a). Ashcraft.—Wanted connection between Joel Ashcraft, immigrant ancestor and Jediah (Jed) Ashcraft who lived in West Augusta, Virginia, and Fayette County, Penn., married before 1768 and died in Hardin County, Kentucky, 1793. Also his relationship to Richard and Ichabode Ashcraft of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

(b). Welton.—Wanted information of Nancy, Arad, and Benjamin Welton, lived in Buckingham County, Virginia. Elizabeth Welton married George Duncan. These Weltons left Buckingham County—where did they go? Wish correspondence with descendants. Mrs. A. V. D. Pierrepont, Violet Bank, Petersburg, Virginia.

D-40. (a). Nation.—Wanted parentage, date and place of birth of Joseph and Jereter (?) Nation m. Rowan County, North Carolina 1770, he d. 1802, Claiborne County, Tennessee. Also lived in Guilford and Randolph Cos. N. C. What was her maiden name? Hereter d. Preble Co. Ohio, 1849.

(b). Nation-Johnson.—Sampson Nation, son of above named Joseph Nation. Wanted date of his birth in N. C., also date and place of birth of Susannah Johnson, his wife, also date of their marriage. They were in Claiborne County, Tennessee, 1800, when the second child was born. Mrs. Nettie Donovan, 812 Platte Avenue, Alliance, Nebraska.

D-40. (a). Phillips.—Wanted names and dates of parents and grandparents of Sarah Ann Phillips, born about 1830 in Nashville, Tennessee, married Joe Sheek, (born about 1825 in North Carolina, died 1909), who came from Texas to Colorado in 1876. (His father was Adam Sheek, born in Pennsylvania, and his mother Miss Sparks was born in Kentucky). Sarah Ann Phillips' father owned the “Iron Works” along the Tennessee River. He had sons, Bennett and Albert, who were members of the Militia in Nashville. Any information regarding these families appreciated.

(b). Ritter-Drought.—Henry Herman, Fred, and Harriet Ritter were born in the old Ritter house in Maywood, Illinois (near Chicago). Henry Herman Ritter married Josephine Drought born in Sedalia, Missouri. They had daughter Hallie born 1876 in Salem, Missouri. Josephine Drought's mother was Marie McCrady from Vermont. Want ancestry of Ritter and Drought families, and is there a Rev. War record for either of these families? Mrs. M. F. Cretney, Leadville, Colorado.

D-40. Farrar.—Wanted ancestors of Joanna Farrar who married Nov. 6, 1680 Robert Dale, Dayle or Doyle, of Woburn. Also Dale antecedents. Their daughter Elizabeth born 12-10-1693 married 9-18-1719 Capt. Ebenezer Jones of Woburn, born 6-18-1699 died (killed in fight with Indians) spring 1758. Miss Lydia Herrick Brown, 1824 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

D-40. (a). Tallman-Gorham.—Names and dates concerning parents of

Rescom Tallman, born January 7, 1759, Dartmouth, Massachusetts, who fought three years Revolutionary War; began services age seventeen. He married Mercy Godham (known also as Mary) at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, May 14, 1780. Later they moved to Delhi and Castile (Perry) New York. Would like information about Mercy Gorham.

(b). Mabie.—Information concerning Permilia (Permella) Mabie, birth, marriage and death dates. Daughter of Elder Daniel Mabie and wife, Rachel Booth. Daniel son of Peter Mabie, man of property, Carmel, New York. Permilia married Giles Tallman, probably Carmel or Delhi, New York. Four children, Alvah, born June 7, 1806 (my ancestor) married Polly Matteson, residence Perry, New York. Want Matteson dates. Mrs. Georgia Lacy Lane, 2428 Robinwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

D-40. (a). Morrison.—Nancy Morrison died about 1817 married Samuel Slarrow born February 4, 1757, in New Salem, Massachusetts. Died about September 30, 1839, in Steuben County, New York. Wanted birth, marriage and ancestry record of Nancy Morrison Slarrow and burial place of Samuel and Nancy. Also date on Rachel Morrison who married John McMillan May 1, 1794, at Cambridge, New York.

(b). Slarrow.—Joseph Slarrow from Pelham, Mass. Died Aug. 18, 1784, buried Salem, New York, married Mary Thomas. Wanted data on their son Joseph, a miller near Salem, New York, and a daughter Betsy who married John Conkey and moved to Martinsburg, N. Y. Also data on David Slarrow, who was in Colonial War from Rutland, Mass. Later in Cambridge, New York. Jennie Stamp, Roachdale, Indiana.

D-40. (a). Waller.—Wanted ancestry of Mary Waller who married in Kent, Conn., Nov. 5, 1767-8, Jonathan Carver. The baptisms of six of their children are recorded in the Congregational Church of Kent. Later this family moved to Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

(b). Jackson.—Wanted ancestry of Samuel Jackson and Jane Miller who were married in Woodbury, Conn., May 23, 1751, and had among other children, Lucy, born

in Woodbury, June 10, 1756, and married at Sharon, Conn., Feb. 15, 1776, Joseph Brace. Mrs. O. L. Trenary, 6027 5th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

D-40. Cronkhite.—Wanted dates of birth, death and marriage and names of the parents of the following children born in Rensselaer County, New York; Levi, born 4-19-1786; Elijah; born 7-4-1797, Enoch; Cornelius; John; Abram; Sarah; Esther; Siloma; Hannah. Leone Cronkhite Kiburz, 3823 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D-40. (a). O'Neal-Hickey-Keith.—Wanted information on above families. The father of John O'Neal emigrated from Ireland. John O'Neal married Margaret Hickey and to them were born Wilson, Matthew, Marina and Martha. Their son, Wilson, was born in Marion County, Tennessee, and married Sarah Emaline Keith the daughter of Eli Keith. Who was the emigrant? Will descendants of any of the above write me.

(b). Strom - Cheatham - Hough.—Wanted information on above families, especially ancestors and parentage of Henry Strom. Who was his wife? His son, William, was born in Duntonsville, S. C. and married Mary Cheatham. They had seven children. Their son, John, married Lucy Hough. They lived in Edgefield, S. C., later moving to Bullock County, Alabama. Will descendants of any of the above write me. Mrs. Roy R. Maines, 2142 E. 25th Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

D-40. (a). Case.—Wanted information pertaining to descendants and birth place of Wanton Case of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and his wife Sarah Wood of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Also parentage and wife of William Case (1751-1803) Canton, C., died near Syracuse, New York.

(b). Pennington.—Wanted information pertaining to wife and descendants of Thomas Pennington, on Muster roll of Tradyffren Company, County of Chester 1780. Mrs. John G. Hansen, 1013 North Nye Avenue, Fremont, Nebraska.

D-40. Powell-Rhodes.—Wanted to know birth and death of Robert Powell and Mary Rhodes thought to have married 11-18-1730 at Chester, Pennsylvania. Names of children, only one child is known, Abigail Powell married Richard Clayton, lived

at Marcus Hook, died at Bethel, Pennsylvania. Mrs. C. H. Bolinger, 216 East 6th Avenue, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

D-40. Robbins.—Wanted names of parents of Jesse L. Robbins of Union, Maine, born Oct. 1, 1794-1798. Married Rachel Robinson. Brothers and sisters were Milton, born 1796, Phillip, Thankful (Mrs. Phillip Suysforth) Esther (McLain), and Sarah (Mrs. Galen Fiske). Were they children of Jessa Robbins, b. 1759, and grandchildren of Lieutenant Philip Robbins of Walpole, Mass. and later of Union? Mrs. Edna Robbins Cheverton, 1495 Rubio Drive, San Marino, California.

D'40. Guyer.—Wanted ancestry of Jacob B. Guyer, born 1824 Clarion, Pennsylvania. Married Eleanor, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. James McComb of Pennsylvania. The Guyer (Geyer, Guire, etc.) brothers came from Germany approximately 1686, settled Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania. Ancestor of Jacob served in Revolution. Mrs. W. J. Thurman, Cozad, Nebraska.

D-40. (a). **Smiley-Smith.**—William Smiley from Ireland to Conn., 1744, married a daughter of a Presbyterian minister

of Farmington, Conn., named Smith. They had: William b. May 25, 1753, married Hannah Wilcox, daughter of Abram and Lydia (Harrington) Wilcox of Exeter, Rhode Island. They removed first to Mt. Holly, Vermont, then to Norwich, New York, and about 1812 to Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Wanted: Parentage and name of the wife of William Smiley, Sr.

(b). **Wilcox**.—Jacob Wilcox 1757-1832 buried in Packer graveyard, Mt. Holly, Vermont, son of Abram and Lydia (Harrington) Wilcox of Exeter, R. I., married Sarah born 1757, died April 3, 1829. They had: Hannah 1780-1865 married November 6, 1800, in Mt. Holly, Vt., Simon Lawrence; Jacob Jr., born June 19, 1784 d. 1848 in Mt. Holly, Vt., married Sally Horton; Isaac married Eunice Lawrence; Spencer 1792-1882 married Rhoda; Lydia; Abraham 1790-1870 of Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Phebe born April 1798 d. Feb. 10, 1840, married Rev. Jared Doolittle, son of Nathan. Wanted: Parentage of Sarah, wife of Jacob, Sr. Mrs. William G. Hills, 6 Shepherd Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

FOLLOWING the meetings of the National Board of Management at which new members are admitted to the National Society, it is the plan of the National Historical Magazine to publish the list of ancestors whose records of service during the Revolution have recently been established. The following list, which also shows the states from which the men served, has been contributed by the Registrar General as a supplement to the Genealogical Department. The next list will appear in the June issue following the Regular Board meetings held in April.

A	BLIVEN, James	R. I.	D
ACKLEY, Daniel	BOLAND, William	Conn.	DAVIS, Robert
ADAMS, James, Sr.	BOLENDER, Adam, Jr.	Pa.	DAVIS, Thomas, Jr.
ADAMS, Thomas	BOLENDER, Stephen	Pa.	DEAN, Timothy
ALLEN, Seth	BOONE, Jacob	Pa.	DE FRANCE, James
ALLEN, Squire	BOYD, John	Md.	DICK, William
ANDREWS, William	BRADDOCK, Francis	Pa.	DICKINSON, Thomas
ARMSTRONG, Robert	BRADFORD, John	Va.	DILLENBACH, John Balthasar
A'STURGIS, Minard	BROULLETTE, Michel (Michael)	Va.	DITTO, John
AUSTIN, John	BUDD, John	Pa.	DODD, David
AYER, Elijah, Sr.	BURDICK, Lucas	R. I.	DODGE, Nathaniel
	BUSBY, William	N. J.	DOTY, Joshua
B			DOTY, Zebulon
BAKER, John, Jr.	CABLES, Gershom	Conn.	DOUGHTON, John
BALLARD, Israel	CALDWELL, Joseph	Pa.	DUGGER, John
BARROWS, Philbrook	CARDINAL, Nicholas	Va.	DUMBARD, Abraham
BATEMAN, Levi	CARTER, Ezekiel	Va.	DUNBAR, Thomas
BEACH, Elisha	CHURCHILL, Amos	Conn.	
BEACHE, John	CLARK, Gideon	N. Y.	E
BEACKLEY, Christian	CLARK, James	N. J.	ECKER, Henry
BECK, John Philip	COLLINS, Joseph	Va.	EDELMAN, John
BEECHER, Jesse	CONANT, John	Mass.	EDWARDS, David
BELL, John	COSTON, Bishop	N. H.	EDWARDS, John, Sr.
BEMIS, Edmund	CRAM, Joel	N. H.	EGERT, George
BENNET, Edward	CRAWFORD, William	Va.	EGLESTON, Eber
BILLUPS, Joseph	CREE, Robert	Pa.	ELIOT, Jacob
BLAKE, Robert	CULLER, Michael	Md.	ELLIOT, William
BLANCHARD, Nathaniel	CURTIS, James	Va.	ENGLE, Henry
	CUSHMAN, Joseph	Mass.	ENGLISH, David, Jr.

F			
FAIRFIELD, Daniel	Mass.	LEE, William	Va.
FERNEL, Frederick	Pa.	LEWIS, George	Conn.
FELDER, Peter	S. C.	LEWIS, Henry, Sr.	N. Y.
FELTON, Robert	Mass.	LEWIS, Zephaniah	N. J.
FERGUSON, James	N. C.	LINCH, John	Pa.
FIELD, William	Mass.	LINDENMUTH, John Michael	Pa.
FISHER, Frederick	Pa.	LINVILLE, John	Pa.
FLENNER, Rudolph	Md.	LONG, William	Pa.
FORSIE, Charles	Va.	LOUD, Jacob, Jr.	Mass.
FRATER, David	N. Y.	LOVEALL, William	Md.
FRAZEE, John	Mass.	LOWREY, John	N. C.
FROST, Joseph	N. Y.		M
FULLER, Matthew	Mass.	MALCOM, James	Va.
FULTON, William	Mass.	MARVIN, John	N. H.
G		MASON, Peter	Va.
GAGE, James	Mass.	MASSET, Daniel	N. H.
GAITHER, Rezin	Md.	MATTINGLEY, William	R. I.
GILES, Samuel	Mass.	MAXWELL, George	Va.
GILLIS, Joseph	Md.	MAT, John	S. C.
GORDEN, Thomas	Va.	MCCUTCHEON, Samuel	Va.
GOULD, Thomas	Pa.	McKEEN, Thomas	Pa.
GREGORY, Daniel	N. Y.	MCQUESTEN, William	N. H.
GUMMER, Peter, Jr.	N. Y.	MERRIMAN, Amos	Mass.
GUMP, Frederick	Pa.	MILLER, David	Pa.
GUTHRIE, William	Pa.	MILLER, James	Va.
		MILLER, Martin	Md.
HALF, Thomas	Va.	MORR, John	Pa.
HALL, Edward	Mass. & N. Y.	MONTGOMERY, Robert	N. J.
HALLIBURTON, Thomas	N. C.	MOORE, Reuben	Va.
HAM, Stephen	Va.	MOORE, Thomas	Va.
HAMILTON, James	Va.	MORRELL, Thomas	N. J.
HARRIS, William	Mass.	MORRIS, John	Md.
HAY, Hardy	S. C.	MORRISON, William	N. C.
HAYWARD, Isaiah	Mass.	MOSLEY, George	Pa.
HAZELTON, Richard	N. H.		N
HEAD, Robert	N. C.	NOWLAND, John	Md.
HENDRICKS, Albert	Md. & N. C.	NUTE, Samuel	N. H.
HENDRICKS (Hendry) Eleazer	Conn.		O
HENRY, James	S. C.	OWEN, Asahel	Mass.
HIGDON, John	Va.		P
HILLIARD, Isaac	N. C.	PARKER, William	N. H.
HILLIS, Abraham	Pa.	PARKS, James	Pa.
HOFFMAN, Frederick	Pa.	PATTERSON, James	N. C.
HOGGATT, John	N. C.	PATTERSON, William	N. J.
HOLDEN, Thomas	S. C.	PELTON, Jonathan	Va.
HOLMAN, John	Va.	PEPPER, Jacob, Sr.	Conn.
HOOTEN, Charles	N. C.	PERKINS, John	Mass.
HOSKINS, James	Va.	PERRY, Samuel	Conn.
HOUSE, Peter	N. Y.	PHELPS, Ebenezer	N. Y.
HUDSON, James	Va.	PHILLIPS, David	N. C.
HUMMEL, Michael	Pa.	PITZER, John	Va.
HUMPHREYS, David	N. C.	PLASTERER, Conrad	Pa.
HUNT, Ebenezer	Mass.	PLATT, Richard	N. Y.
HUNT, John	N. C.	PLUNKETT, Benjamin	Va.
I		PRICE, Ebenezer	N. H.
IMLAY, William Eugene	N. J.	PURCELL, Jonathan	Md.
INABNIT, Christian	S. C.		Q
J		QUACKENBUSH, Jacob	N. J.
JACKSON, Absolom	Pa.	QUARLES, James	Va.
JEFFREYS, Osborne	N. C.		R
JOHNSTON, Thomas	N. C.		
JOLLEY, Nelson	Pa.	RAMSON, Auris	N. Y.
JONES, John	Va.	RAMSON, John	Conn.
JOSEPH, William	Va.	RATHBONE, Walter	R. I.
K		RAT, William	Md.
KENAN, Owen	N. C.	RAYMOND, Ebenezer	Mass.
KENLEY, Richard	Md.	REED, Leonard	Pa.
KENNEDY, James	N. Y.	REMINGTON, Elijah	Conn.
KEYS, Joseph, Sr.	N. C.	RICHARDS, James	Va.
KIMBALL, Benjamin	Mass.	RICHARDSON, William	Pa.
KIME, Henry	Pa.	RIDER, George	Pa.
KIRBY, John	Va.	RIDER, Francis	Pa.
KOCH, William	Va.	RITTENHOUSE, Elijah	Pa.
L		ROMIG, Frederick	Pa.
LANSING, Jacob H.	N. Y.		
LAPHAM, Jonathan	N. Y.		
LATHROP, Asa	Conn.		
LAWRENCE, John	N. Y.		
LEACH, Isaac	N. H.		
LEE, Abner	Va.		
S			
ROUX, David Lewis Emanuel	S. C.		
RUST, Henry, Jr.	N. H.		
T			
TAFT, Eleazer	Mass. & N. H.		
TATE, Waddy	N. C.		
TAYLOR, Daniel	N. J.		
TEVEBAUGH, Jacob	Va.		
THOMAS, William	N. C.		
THORN, Nathan	N. H.		
TORREY, David	Mass.		
TOWNE, Nathan	Mass.		
TRICE, Thomas	N. C.		
TURNER, John	Va.		
TYLER, Charles	Va.		
TYLER, William	Conn.		
TYNG, John	Mass.		
V			
VAN ETEN, John (or Johannes), Jr.	Pa.		
VAN RIFER, John	N. J.		
VAN VALKENBURGH, Hendrick	N. Y.		
VESTAL, William	N. C.		
W			
WAIT, Oliver	N. Y.		
WALKER, Phineas	Mass.		
WARNER, Thomas	N. Y.		
WATTS, William	Va.		
WELTY, Philip	Pa.		
WESTERVELT, Cornelius Petrus	N. J.		
WESTGATE, Joseph Earl	R. I.		
WHITE, Ezekial, Jr.	Mass.		
WIGFIELD, Matthew	Md.		
WILCOX, Abel	Mass.		
WILEY, Robert, Jr.	Va.		
WILKERSON, John	Va.		
WILKINS, Andrew	N. H.		
WILKINSON, Elisha	Va.		
WILLINGHAM, John Baptist	Md.		
WILSON, Elijah	Mass.		
WORMER, Arent	N. Y.		
WYNNE, Robert	Ga.		
Y			
YARD, Isaac	N. J.		
YOUNGS, Reuben	N. Y.		
Z			
ZITTAUER, Ernest	Ga.		

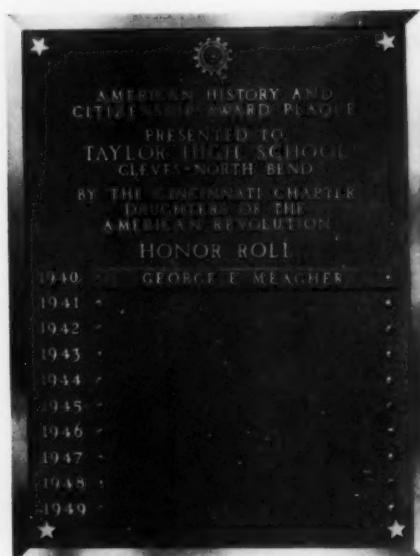


A PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN THE HISTORIC MCLoughlin HOUSE IN OREGON DURING THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S RECENT TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST. THE BEAUTIFUL OLD CANDLESTICKS WHICH SHOW IN THE BACKGROUND ARE ONE OF THE TREASURES IN THIS BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED MANSION

News Items

ON the occasion of the President General's recent trip to the Northwest, it was her pleasure to visit historic McLoughlin House in Oregon. Dr. John McLoughlin, the Hudson's Bay Chief Factor, settled on the Willamette River at Oregon City in 1846 and built the first mansion of the West. The double cross doors and the window sills and frames of the house were made in Salem, Massachusetts, and shipped by sailing vessel around Cape Horn.

Restoration of this house was started in 1932 by the McLoughlin Association and the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution assisted in the work. Many of the original pieces, which came from England and China, are now in the house. The crystal candlesticks in the main drawing room are about two hundred years old. They came from England to Colonial Virginia to the D'Castro-Harris family and in 1843 they were transported to Oregon by the Harris family. Dr. McLoughlin was



THE HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP AWARD PLAQUE
PRESENTED BY THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER

often a guest in the Harris home, and when the house was restored, the candlesticks were presented to McLoughlin house through the David Hill Chapter of Hillsboro, Oregon. English glass experts declare them to be most unusual and a splendid example of early English crystal.

Forty-two years ago, a group of women in Butte met to organize the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Montana. In celebration of this anniversary, the members of the **Silver Bow Chapter** recently presented a play, "Forty-Two Years Ago." Charter members were impersonated by members who were dressed in costumes of the 'nineties.

The **Assiniboine Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Havre, Montana, and incidentally the youngest chapter in the state, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Society. A Golden Jubilee Guest Night and Tea was recently held, to which members came dressed in colonial costume.

Following the meeting, tea was served. The patriotic motif was carried out in all decorations—the colonial bouquet of red

roses, white mums, circled with blue tinfoil frill; tall white tapers in crystal holders, colored candies and cakes.

It is interesting that this chapter recently completed its quota for the Montana State Bell for the carillon at Valley Forge in less than two weeks.

The **Yellowstone Park Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Livingston, Wyoming, recently presented a concert-recital. This recital was in the form of a benefit, and the funds derived therefrom have become a part of the State fund to provide a bell for the carillon at Valley Forge.

Chapters in Michigan are forging ahead. The **Jean Bessac Chapter** of Alma, named in honor of the Frenchman who served in the American Revolution, which was formed last fall, is already doing much constructive work. The organizing meeting took place at the home of Miss Lou Nicker-son—the regent—who is a direct descendant of Jean Bessac.

The youngest Chapter—**Three Flags**, of Southfield Township, Franklin—was so named because that section of Michigan has been under the rule of three flags: France, Great Britain, and the United States. Detroit and the surrounding territory was claimed by France on June 14, 1671; the territory was won by the British at the fall of Quebec in 1759, and with the final signing of the Treaty of Paris, it came under British rule. Thirteen years later the American Revolution brought this territory into the United States, though the final transfer was not completed until 1796, when the English flag came down with a salute, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States replaced it. During the War of 1812, Brigadier General Hull surrendered the territory to the British and their flag again flew from the mast head in Detroit; on September 28, 1813, the city was recaptured and it has since remained a part of the United States.

The mother chapter of this new chapter, the **Ezra Parker Chapter**, recently celebrated its twelfth anniversary with a delightful luncheon, at which a number of state officers were present.

Oklahoma also has an ambitious young chapter—the **Tablequah Chapter**—which

recently entertained at a luncheon honoring several state and national officers. The new chapter is located in the city of Tahlequah, which was the capital of the old Cherokee Nation. Near the city, enclosed by a handsome stone structure placed by the Oklahoma Historical Society, stands a log cabin, the last home of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. It is also to be remembered that Will Rogers, one of Oklahoma's two honored sons whose statues are in the Capitol at Washington, was a member of the Cherokee Nation.

To further the study of American history and citizenship, the **Cincinnati Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., has presented an award plaque to the Taylor High School. Each year the chapter plans to place the name of the winner of a contest in American history and citizenship on the plaque, opposite the year. This unique plaque was designed by Newman Brothers, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the first tablet of this type to be placed by a chapter.

In connection with the recent unveiling ceremony, tribute was paid to William Henry Harrison, Ohio's first President of the United States, whose tomb is a short distance from the school.

Another unusual bronze memorial plaque has been placed in the Madam Jumel mansion in New York City, honoring Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, State Regent of New York from 1926 to 1929 and Curator General from 1929 to 1932. The bronze frame contains a portrait of Mrs. Kramer with several organization pins attached to the background. Ceremonies attending this presentation were recently held, at which the National Society was represented by Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Treasurer General. It is to be remembered that the Madam Jumel mansion served as the headquarters for General George Washington while he was in New York.

The **General John Gibson Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Princeton, Indiana, held its annual Guest Day luncheon in connection with a recent meeting. Guests swelled the number of attendants to sixty-nine, and the afternoon was most successful and interesting.



THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE HONORING MRS. SAMUEL JACKSON KRAMER, OF NEW YORK

Radio listeners may hear a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Rome on Italy's dinner hour cultural programs broadcast for the Americas. She is Mrs. Alice Ormsby Andreani, wife of an Italian general, and treasurer of the **Rome Chapter** in Italy. Mrs. Andreani and her son and daughter speak often on the program which was inaugurated in 1934.

The town of Brunswick in Maine recently celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a town. The **Topsham-Brunswick Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., participated in the celebration by marking a spot of national interest, the boyhood home of Matthew Thornton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two other markers placed by the chapter are of national interest: The Stowe family pew in

(Continued on page 72)

• Parliamentary Procedure •

"Try to put well in practice what you already know; and in so doing, you will, in good time, discover the hidden things which you now inquire about. Practice what you know, and it will help to make clear what now you do not know."—REMBRANDT.

ALTHOUGH the year of 1940 will be "well on the way" before this article goes to print, your Parliamentarian cannot refrain from wishing you a very happy and successful New Year.

During the past few months I have had a number of questions come to me, proving that the motion "to lay on the table," is still misunderstood and commonly abused, and it is my intention, in this article, to make very clear, the purpose for which this motion was intended.

Robert, in his Parliamentary Law, p. 62, has this to say: "When it is desired to suspend the consideration of a question to attend to something more urgent, and yet to retain the right to resume its consideration whenever the assembly pleases, the proper motion to make is TO LAY THE QUESTION ON THE TABLE."

The motion is of such importance that when legitimately used it does not dispose of the question, nor injure it, but only immediately stops debate and amendment, and lays the question aside temporarily. It has the highest rank of all subsidiary motions and is undebatable and unamendable and requires only a majority vote for its adoption.

Do not move to lay question on the table with the intention of killing it—and in any society where members persist in using this motion to kill the question, a rule should be adopted requiring a *two-thirds vote* to lay a question on the table.

It is not safe to leave a question on the table for any length of time because a temporary majority, at any meeting may "take the question from the table" and adopt it or reject it—opposing the wishes of the majority of the Society.

A question "laid on the table" remains there until the close of the next regular business session. (The motion to take from the table may be made during the session at which the question was laid on the table,

or during the next session in societies with regular meetings as often as quarterly. If the motion is not taken from the table during either of these sessions the situation is the same as if the motion had never been made. It has not been adopted or rejected.) Like the motion "to lay on the table," the motion "to take a question from the table" is undebatable and unamendable, and requires only a majority vote for its adoption.

Ques.—I have moved to another state and am anxious to transfer to a Chapter in the city where I expect to live for some years. I am told by local members that the Chapter membership is limited and there is a waiting list. What shall I do? Is a member supposed to drop out of the National Society because a Chapter has a closed membership?

Ans.—It is not the prerogative of any chapter to have a so-called "closed membership." It is against the policies, and the fundamental principles and the Rules of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for any chapter to have a limited membership. I do not know what more I can say as your Parliamentarian, for I have stressed this very point several times before. The National Society has a National Committee on Membership and this Committee strives to obtain new members and to reinstate former members, and by constant effort are endeavoring to keep the interest alive and the membership growing. A chapter limiting its membership is lacking in constructive cooperation and is *not* in accord with the policies of the National Society. Chapters should not limit their membership.

Ques.—Please answer this question *definitely*: Do we have to pay state dues on our Life Members?

Ans.—State dues are paid by Chapters on a per capita basis, and Chapters must count Life Members in the basis for representa-

tion (see Art. IX, Sec. 8 (b)), therefore Chapters are obliged to include Life Members in their "per capita basis" and pay State dues for them. (See Art. IX, Sec. 16.) "A chapter may by its own by-laws provide for additional fees for its own use," and while a Life Member is exempt from the payment of National dues, she is not exempt from the payment of dues such as may be levied by her chapter. I believe this question is answered "definitely."

Ques.—Can all right of representation be denied a chapter if a part of the State dues are paid?

Ans.—Chapters are responsible for all State dues—and not the individual members. Therefore, under this rule, the Chapter must pay all of the dues, or the Chapter cannot be said to be in good standing and consequently cannot be allowed representation at the State Conference.

Ques.—Is it ever permissible for members of a Board to vote on important matters by telephone?

Ans.—Robert in Parliamentary Law, p. 50, reads as follows: "As stated heretofore, the Board cannot act unless it is in session. The meeting must be a regular one, or one properly called, every member being notified thereof, or an adjournment of such a regular or called meeting. Every act of the Board must be entered in the minutes of the meeting at which the action was taken, and obviously there can be no minutes of a meeting that never occurred. Therefore, unanimous agreement of the members outside of a properly called meeting is not the act of the Board. To make it the act of the Board it must be properly ratified at a legal meeting of the Board."

Ques.—Our local chapter dues are due May 1. May a member resign *during the Fall* of 1939 and be in good standing with the National Society, without paying her 1939-40 dues?

Ans.—Art. V of the National By-Laws specifies that the annual dues of \$2.00 are payable to the National Society *on or before the first day of January*. Therefore, a member cannot be in arrears for these dues if she pays them on or before that date. All dues are paid in advance for the year ahead. If your member resigned in the Fall of 1939 and her dues for 1939 had been paid on or before January 1, 1939, then she can

be said to be in good standing with the National Society when she resigned.

Chapter By-Laws for the payment of Chapter dues should be made to coincide with those for National dues, or great confusion will result. A member pays dues, on or before January 1, and her dues are paid to the Chapter of which she is a member on January 1. If she pays her dues in July, 1939, and transfers in October, 1939, then her National dues are due and payable on January 1, 1940, to the Chapter to which she transferred. In the opinion of your Parliamentarian, dues made payable seven or eight months in advance of your National dues, (and your National dues are payable in advance) will eventually cause the Chapter confusion and misunderstanding.

Ques.—Has the State Society the right to dictate the time of Chapter elections and also to regulate the term of Chapter officers?

Ans.—No—to both parts of the question. The State has no right to regulate the terms of Chapter Officers, as to length of term, nor when the election shall be held. However, please note at the bottom of p. 95 in the Hand Book, that the National Society recommends that chapters hold their elections in May of the year in which the National elections take place in Washington. Chapters are also urged *not to permit* long terms and frequent elections. "Each Chapter is authorized to adopt rules for the transaction of its business, provided said rules do not conflict with the Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society." (Art. IX, Sec. 4.)

Ques.—Should a Membership Committee in a Chapter of over two hundred members be a *Secret Committee* and how does this Committee approve of names? By secret ballot?

Ans.—The Membership Committee of any Chapter (no exception) has absolutely no authority to vote or take any action upon an application. Only a majority vote of either the Board or the Chapter can be required to elect an applicant to membership in a Chapter. I see no reason for the Membership Committee of any Chapter being a "secret" one. *It should not be*, for all of its deliberations should be "in all fairness to all concerned," and a membership Com-

(Continued on page 74)

• Book Reviews •

An Adventure in History

Books Reviewed:

1. Indians of the Americas. Edwin R. Embree. Houghton Mifflin Co., \$2.75.
2. Americans. E. L. Jordan. W. W. Norton Co., \$3.50.
3. An Introduction to Hispanic American History. Tom B. Jones. Harper & Bros., \$3.50.

Other Books Mentioned:

4. Christopher Columbus. Salvador de Madariaga. Macmillan Co., \$4.00.
5. Man of Glory: Simon Bolivar. Thomas Rourke. William Morrow & Co., \$3.50.
6. Woman on Horseback. William E. Barrett. Frederick A. Stokes Co., \$3.00.
7. Seven Grass Huts. Cecile Hulse Matschat. Farrar & Rinehart, \$3.00.

One of the definitions of the word *adventure* is "a remarkable experience." So if you wish an adventure in reading this month, the perusal of the following books will not only constitute a remarkable experience, but will leave you with a sense of enlarged mental horizons and the feeling of satisfaction which new knowledge always brings.

On each side of the entrance to the new Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue is an inscription, one reads "All of the past is prologue." The second consists of three words:—"Study the past."

This is a day when world events are not only causing widespread consternation, but are sharpening our hunger for knowledge of the past of our peculiarly-favored western continents, that world, which according to legend was long spoken of as the "Land of Promise of the Soul." For only by thoroughly understanding the past history of both Americas can one form a vision of the future.

To start on this adventure of ours, it is suggested that you turn first to Edwin R. Embree's "Indians of the Americas." Here in simple language, bearing the stamp of authority, is a survey of the various cultures developed by America's first immigrants, the Indians. Perhaps, if you are a student already of this subject, the material may seem over-simplified; but it is excellent

reading either as a review or as a starting point for acquiring knowledge of the various culture patterns worked out by these first American immigrants, coming as it is now generally agreed, from Asia.

Mr. Embree refers to his book as a pageant, and as the Mayans, the Incas, the Aztecs, the peoples of the Pueblos of our own southwest, and the Indians of the plains, to say nothing of the eastern tribes of our country pass before your eyes, you will agree that his choice of the word "pageant" is an excellent one.

The next step in your adventure is bound to be astonishing and sometimes a little disturbing. But then adventures were never noted for following the usual path, and elements of surprise are to be expected. There will be "surprises in plenty in Emil L. Jordan's *Americans*.

The keynote of this book has already been given you, namely, "Every human being that has lived in America has been an immigrant or the child of an immigrant," from the first Asiatic wanderers down to the present day. The author suggests it may be that in the carrying out of some great plan these western continents were preserved for mankind until he had already attained a large amount of knowledge.

The author thinks that in Europe there has evolved a distinctly class system, but in America, as he observes it, there is no continuing aristocracy. Seldom do riches remain in a single family more than three generations, and the poor boy of today is the rich man of tomorrow. He feels that this upward and downward flow of property has created a democratic atmosphere, which is uniquely and universally American, and when he says *American* he is speaking of both continents.

He wonders whether out of the alloy created there is not emerging a promising, unified, independent human type, and he sets himself therefore to study the different groups which have immigrated to North and South America, and to untangle their contributions to lands of their adoption.

The book "Americans" is, let us say, a pageant following well after our study of the Indians.

This book looks at history from a new and unexpected angle, that of the cultural and spiritual contributions which the varying groups of immigrants to our shores have brought to the land of their adoption. So if you wish to consider the rich gifts which the immigrants from Spain, Portugal, France, Britain, Africa, China, Germany, Ireland, Italy, from Scandinavia, the Slavic countries, and the contribution of that international group, the Jewish race, this is a book for your reading. The comparison of Latin and North America is not the least interesting of its chapters.

After progressing to this point, you will no doubt be interested in continuing your studies, with Tom B. Jones' "Introduction to Hispanic American History." This book was written "to stimulate interest in a fascinating, but little-known field, and to provide a foundation for further study." It is one of a series being issued by Harpers.

Professor Jones paints the background of the New and the Old World before contacts were made between the two, and then proceeds logically with the matter of conquest and colonization of South America by the Spaniards, whose new economic and social patterns were imposed upon the Indians.

The eighteenth century with its many changes in Europe and in the Northern Continent proved also an age when boundaries in South America were to shift rapidly and new governments rise and fall.

For the intellect agitation of that day carried its seed across the ocean and brought the spirit of restlessness to the Southern Continent as well. Our own revolution preceded the Hispanic American wars for independence by a generation, but the word "freedom" was soon on the tongues of our neighbors, and though the first efforts of the colonists there ended in failure, revolutions continued. Finally, in order to prevent European interference, Secretary of State Adams set the seal of American approval on the liberties there attained by inspiring President Monroe to issue the presidential message incorporation that has since been called the Monroe Doctrine.

The various problems of the different

countries through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries completes the survey. The individual struggles of the countries to the south of us are filled with interest—their struggles were vastly different from our own, and their problems of that day different, even as they are different and sometimes incomprehensible to us now.

The real danger, the author feels for the future, lies outside their boundaries, and Hispanic America now stands on the threshold of a new era. Just what path these nations will choose to follow, concerns not only their own future but that of their northern neighbor as well.

This is an age when it is vastly important that these two continents having a fundamental background of history, should feel their future course be one of mutual good neighborliness. In learning, through reading if we are not able to travel and observe for ourselves, to know our neighbors, we may contribute to that feeling of friendliness and understanding.

While if you like mystery stories you may indulge your taste in reading the scholarly biography of *Christopher Columbus* by Salvador de Madariaga, for this says the *Atlantic Monthly* is a mystery story of the highest grade.

There is also a new biography of South America's greatest hero, *Simon Bolivar*, known as the liberator, who broke the power of Spain in five South American countries and aided in establishing constitutional government in these countries. This book is by Thomas Rourke.

Or you may wish to turn once more to a biography more fascinating than a novel, one written a little while ago by William E. Barrett, which tells of a most exciting and tragic era in the history of Paraguay.

And for the lighter side turn to "Seven Grass Huts," the story of the experiences of an engineer's wife in Central and South America, by Cecile Hulse Matschat. These actual experiences are filled with enough thrills to make a fitting end for your own adventure in reading.

—CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

NOTE: Muriel Follett, the author of "New England Years" was omitted in the listing of authors of books reviewed in March through an oversight.

Genealogy of the Stukey, Ream, Grove, Clem, and Denniston Families. Elmer Leonidas Denniston, Author and Publisher. Harrisburg, Pa. 1939.

The people of whom the author writes are the descendants of that great stream of immigrants who fled from the religious persecutions and the devastating wars in Western Europe to the Colony of Pennsylvania for three-quarters of a century before the War of the Revolution. They were the Swiss and Palatinate Germans. The strength of character, courage and faith of these forefathers is a sacred heritage which should be cherished. These families have scattered over all sections of our country.

Section I treats of the Stukey family; Section II the Riehm (Ream) family; Section III the Clem family; Section IV the Grove family; Section V the Denniston family; Section VI the Leinbach family; Section VII the Hain family; Section VIII the Gacklin family; Section IX the Sewell family; Section X the Viehman family; Section XI the Switzer family.

One of the most interesting parts is that devoted to the locations of farms and graves of the first ancestors. John Stukey, the first ancestor in America, located not far from Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, Pa. Here in the old field cemetery rest John Stukey and Ann Catherine, his wife.

Johan Eberhard Riehm (Ream) and wife, Ann Elizabeth Schwab, the first Ream ancestors to come to America, are buried in the Ream cemetery between Reamstown and Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa.

Wills, inventories, deeds and military records are given under family headings.

A very full and complete index is given, thus making the book not only usable but valuable. It shows thoughtful care and many hours of hard work. It is a valuable addition to the history of Pennsylvania and her people.

MARIE TATE.

The Geese Fly High. Florence Page Jaques. The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. \$3.00.

To any one interested in wild life, in beautiful writing, or exquisite pen sketches, I would recommend "The Geese Fly High."

It tells of a trip conceived while hunting in the Minnesota marshes. Its purpose is to follow the flight of wild ducks and geese to their wintering grounds in the marshes of Louisiana with stops in Illinois and in the White River bottoms in Arkansas.

You learn with the author, Florence Page Jaques, to recognize the brilliant wood ducks, to marvel "at their iridescent green, the white lines setting off feathers of blue and bronze and russet," to learn that

"The widgeon wears a white wig.
The gadwall's garbed in gray."

You search the highest heaven for the Canada and blue geese and finally become as familiar with pintails, scaups, ringnecks, canvasbacks, boat-tailed grackles, egrets, heron and many other species of the "feathered tribe" as with the people that live around you and in the same informal, easy way.

You help pull an alligator from his hole, investigate the architecture of the muskrat's home and that of the trappers who hunt him. You ply through the marsh grasses and learn to distinguish rouseaus from bullrushes and pirogues and kayaks from canoes and much about the 26,000-acre Rainey Wild Life Sanctuary and its winter inhabitants.

There is lively humor and much beautiful description, "The return was a lovely voyage. The sky cleared, the late afternoon merged imperceptibly into a sunset of pale gold clouds banding the blue air. In its vast serenity drifted long curves of dotted waterfowl, flung like broken necklaces across the sky."

The illustrations are done by the author's husband, Francis Lee Jaques. From the teal blue beauties arising from the teal blue water to make distinctive the wine covered cover is a succession of forty superlative black and white drawings—mallards dropping to feed on wild rice, geese in flight formation, doves and a solitary redwinged blackbird gracefully poised on a stalk of cattail millet. Grace and the thrill of clean-cut, definite design add to the beauty of birds nesting, birds feeding and birds cutting the brisk clear air.

It is a truly fascinating book that will be enjoyed by the novice as well as the experienced hunter and bird lover.

INEZ SMITH WARTHEN.

• Committee Reports •

Motion Pictures

BECAUSE of limitation of space it is not possible to bring to you here each month information on all the pictures seen by your Previewing Committee.

A valuable monthly publication is therefore prepared in mimeographed form by the Editorial Committee of the Motion Picture Previewing group in New York. This is a feature of the work of the National Motion Picture Committee and is offered in addition to the material presented in this magazine.

It is issued the middle of each month and its modest subscription price for the year is *fifty cents*.

Send the subscription to your National Motion Picture Chairman, Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, 7 Fairfield Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

Audience classifications are as follows:

"Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages; "Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

FLORIAN (MGM)

Director: Edwin L. Marin. Cast: Robert Young, Helen Gilbert, Charles Coburn, Lee Bowman, Reginald Owen.

A charming romance, set against the background of Imperial Austria under the Hapsburgs, opens in 1910 when Vienna was the gayest capital of Europe. The story is traced through the life of a beautiful stallion from the famous Lippizan stables, cared for by a boy, born far down in the social scale, and ridden by a girl who belonged in the imperial circle. It carries through the war, the end of the Empire and the Hapsburg dynasty. Based on Felix Salten's novel, it is not so much a story of the fleet war horse as a tale of the period in which Florian influenced the lives of the two who love him. The film has been produced on a scale befitting the period and among the excellent character portrayals those of Robert Young and

Charles Coburn are outstanding. A picture for old and young and for all who have enjoyed the book. Family.

MY SON, MY SON (United Artists)

Director: Charles Vidor. Cast: Madeleine Carroll, Brian Aherne, Louis Hayward, Laraine Day, Henry Hull, Josephine Hutchinson.

Retaining the dramatic structure of Howard Spring's best-selling novel a more compact story has been made for the screen with the sordid elements deleted. It primarily concerns the relationships between two friends, one a writer, and the other a cabinet maker, and their sons, and involves a father and his son who love the same woman. The tragic drama develops consistently and offers a fine study in characterization. The cast has been carefully selected, the acting is of a high order and the English background reproduced with painstaking attention to detail. The final substitution of a hero's death in the World War for the craven Oliver is an acceptable change from the novel, for it serves to balance his wasted life and the unhappiness he has brought to all who loved him. A profound film study of the tragedy that can come to a family from the selfishness and unscrupulousness of one of its members. Adults and young people.

NEW MOON (MGM)

Director: W. S. Van Dyke, II. Cast: Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, Mary Boland, H. B. Warner, Grant Mitchell.

A film musical based on the Sigmund Romberg operetta which was first presented in New York in 1928. The backgrounds for the story of a Parisian belle, who comes to America to take over a plantation left her by an uncle, includes New Orleans in the nineteenth century, shipwrecks, and life on a desert island. Mr. Eddy's part is that of a French noble, a political enemy of the king, masquerading as a bond servant and traveling on the same ship, "The New Moon." The music is particularly enjoyable and includes the well-known songs "Lover, Come Back to Me," "One Kiss" and "Stout-Hearted Men." Beautifully produced and capably directed and acted the production is a pleasure for both eye and ear. Family.

OUR TOWN (United Artists)

Director: Sam Wood. Cast: William Holden, Martha Scott, Fay Bainter, Beulah Bondi, Thomas Mitchell, Frank Craven.

The same simplicity which marked Thornton Wilder's successful stage play, winner of the

Pulitzer Prize in 1938, has been preserved in bringing it to the screen. Its underlying theme is that the greatest drama of all is Life and that simplicity itself can be majestic. "Our Town" is the story of life in Grover's Corners, New Hampshire, just over the Massachusetts line, and it is the story of the love of two people who were born for each other. It opens in 1940, turns back in retrospect to 1901 and a day which starts with a birth and ends with choir practice at the church, and gives a hint of the joys and tragedies which lie in the years ahead. Two more days in the years 1906 and 1913 are highlighted and the story ends as it started—in 1940 in Grover's Corners. Such changes as have been made in the telling of the tale were found necessary for the film form. The same lovely mysticism has been retained, each member of the cast is outstanding and the production is one which will long be remembered for its beauty and artistry. Adults and young people.

STRANGE CARGO (MGM)

Director: Frank Borzage. Cast: Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Ian Hunter, Peter Lorre, Paul Lukas.

A tale of mass escape from a South American penal colony based on the book "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep" by Richard Sale. The group is an unregenerate one with the exception of a mystical figure with a Bible, hated at first by the others, but whose influence in the end brings about a spiritual renewal in all but three of the men. Each member of a cast of exceptional ability presents a serious character study of the tragic figures—and of the struggle between physical and spiritual forces. Directed and produced with intelligence and understanding it is powerful film drama. Adults and young people.

Short Subjects

THE FLAG SPEAKS (MGM)

A valuable short film story in Technicolor of the flag of the United States from the time of its first appearance on the battlefield during the Revolution to the present day when it represents the solid unity of the forty-eight states and stands for the right of the people of the United States to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Behind the flag and completely a part of it is the development of the nation and this history is pictured in brief outline. The film urges proper respect by Americans for their emblem of democracy and shows the methods of hanging and saluting the flag. This stirring patriotic dramatization of the Stars and Stripes should be shown in every theatre in the country. A timely, vital and compelling document of deep historical significance. Family.

NORTHWARD HO! (MGM)

The behind-the-scenes record of the making of Kenneth Roberts' novel "Northwest Passage."

The picture was filmed in the Payette Lake district in Idaho and this short subject tells the story of the tremendous undertaking and pictures the magnitude of the job. In this wilderness country a small army of people have brought early America to life again in one of the most ambitious film-location attempts ever made. Excellent. Family.

S. O. S. MEDICO (MGM)

One of the John Nesbitt Passing Parade series telling the dramatic story of the development of a new distress signal almost as important as the famous S.O.S. It is the call used to aid crews and passengers of the thousands of small freighters which travel the seas with no doctor aboard. The film shows an actual case, the urgent "Medico" wireless and the terse instructions of a ship's doctor hundreds of miles away which save a life. Interesting and informative. Adults and young people.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

Advancement of American Music

Across the U. S. A. With Our Composers

IF we note carefully the musical interests of some of the composers born in the states suggested for March, April, May and June (see report, September, 1939), we shall find several distinct trends, among which is the editing of early American music, composing in the larger musical forms, contributing to the music for children and utilizing American folk tunes.

One of the composers interested in the first mentioned trend is Harold Vincent Milligan, a native of Astoria, Oregon. He has edited many of the early American songs, showing a special interest in our first native composer Francis Hopkinson. It will be recalled that the March 1939 report made reference to one of Mr. Milligan's own solo songs.

"April, my April, come over the plain,
Sandal'd with amethyst, starry with rain."

A California composer, William Arms Fisher, is also interested in the music of our early days. His "Music that Washington Knew" has been mentioned in these pages

before and "Ye Olde New England Psalm Tunes" is of equal value in its respective period. Albert Stoessel, noted composer-conductor who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, has combined his interest in this first field with compositions of value to children. His "Early Americana" which had its premiere at the Young Peoples concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra unites in a delightful manner an interest in early music with making use of one of the larger musical forms and writing for children.

Jessie L. Gaynor, also a native of Missouri, was one of the outstanding pioneers in composing for children and leading them to an appreciation of music. Another worker for music among children is Arthur Shepherd who was born in Paris, Idaho, in 1880. Working with the Symphony Orchestra in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Shepherd plans programs that are both enjoyable and educational. Among his own published orchestral works is the "Overture to a Drama" and "Horizons".

Herbert Inch, a native of Missoula, Montana (born 1904), also writes for orchestra, either in its entirety or for some of its divisions. Robert McBride, born in Tucson, Arizona, in 1911, is another orchestral-composer whose work shows strength and character. His "Prelude to a Tragedy" was performed by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1935. Another of the recognized leaders of the younger American composers who are writing in the larger musical forms, is Howard Hanson who has many symphonic works to his credit, also the opera "Merry Mount", presented at the Metropolitan in 1932. Mr. Hanson was born in Wahoo, Nebraska, received his early education in his home state and later attended the Institute of Musical Art in New York City and also Northwestern University. For three years he was in Rome as a Fellow in the American Academy. He is an educator at heart and since 1924 has been Director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York. He has done a great deal to arouse an interest in our own music, through festivals and American composer concerts that have been broadcast.

Another successful composer of the

younger orchestral group is Harl McDonald, born in Boulder, Colorado, and now living in Philadelphia. Another is Roy Harris, a native of Oklahoma. During the last few years, Mr. Harris has looked to American folk tunes for some of his inspiration and was commissioned by the Department of Education of the Columbia Broadcasting Company to write a composition for orchestra based on three cowboy songs. This was presented on one of the Folk Music of America Hours last October. On that same program was another orchestral composition from the work of David Guion of Texas. This was "Sheep and Goats", and was likewise based on a cowboy song.

Among American women composers who are inspired by folk tunes, is Hazel Gertrude Kinscella. Those who are looking for a not too difficult trio for violin, 'cello and piano, will be interested in her "Folk Tune Trios". The melodies are old English, some of which have been found in our Southern Mountains. Miss Kinscella's book "Music and Romance" has proven helpful to many in teaching appreciation of music to the young.

Other women composers born in the states which we have mentioned, include Augusta Schnabel Tollesen, a pianist-composer from Boise, Idaho; and Marion Bauer from Walla Walla, Washington. The latter's "Six Preludes", one of which is for left hand alone, find a place in our native piano literature. Mrs. Tollesen's "Dirge" for piano is unusual in that it is written over a C pedal point which is maintained throughout the composition. Another woman composer is the song writer, Pearl Curran, a native of Denver, Colorado. "Life" is without doubt her largest and best song but "Ho! Mr. Pirer" in lighter mood is worthy of notice.

The composers mentioned thus far, with the exception of Jessie Gaynor, are still living. In closing, brief consideration is due one who marks a definite period in the historical development of our own music. This is Louis Moreau Gottschalk who was born in New Orleans, May 8, 1829 and died in Rio de Janeiro, December 18, 1869. To most minds the name of this composer and his composition "The Last Hope" are in-

separable. However his compositions of the type of "Bamboula" and the "Banjo" show true individuality and more closely approach the modern idea of piano style. Gottschalk's residence in Europe, first as a student and later as a pianist-composer, marked a budding of recognition of American talent across the water. He established an international reputation which would satisfy the most enthusiastic exponent of American music and musicians today. This conclusion would seem to furnish a final stop for our journey "Across the U. S. A. with our Composers".

JANET C. MEAD,
National Chairman.



Junior American Citizens

APRIL means Congress Week to many of us. To others it means the opening of spring, the new life starting up all around us. To those of us who go to Congress, it means a week of information, enthusiasm, and new inspiration for the work of our National Society.

Well, now, let us just take the committee of Junior American Citizens, for instance! Ever since late summer many women have been working steadily for the good of the boys and girls all over this country, to guide them toward better citizenship, and a clearer understanding of the American Way of life. They have given generously of their time and effort, and oftentimes their means to prove that the vision of a new America is rising before us in the lives of these boys and girls.

We who receive the inspiration of Congress must take back to those at home our vision and understanding. Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Chairman of Junior American Citizens earnestly pleads with you today to look deeper into the club work and to give it your serious consideration. The future of this country depends upon the guidance of the

youth of today. Our heritage means nothing if we ourselves do not seek to leave for the next generation something of a firm foundation in the same principles for which our forefathers stand.

What will you do about it? Will you sit by and discuss the awful situation of other nations and think not of our own boys and girls and what they need that we can give them? Will you sorrow for those nations oppressed and struggling for their existence and see not that our own children must have our care and support? Will you weep with those who are crushed, and murmur not at the crushing influences enveloping our own?

No, never! For Daughters of the American Revolution have set their standard high, and have for years given much for the Junior American Citizens. But it is more important today than ever before that EVERY Daughter seek to understand the real value of this club work. If you cannot work with the children yourselves, lend your influence to those who can. Learn more about the clubs, what they are doing and how they build the lives of the boys and girls, giving them a clearer vision of what it means to take their small part as junior citizens of this country. This is the earnest plea to all our Daughters from the National Chairman.

Even as the spring opens before us with promise of new life, from the little seedlings which we plant with such hopefulness, even so may we work with these young lives that they may grow strong, wholesome, loyal, straight-thinking men and women.

Those who are working on the committee work seek to have a membership of 200,000 for the jubilee year. They need more assistance from the Daughters. The boys and girls are ready to join the clubs. Write to your National Chairman, or communicate with your Regent or State Regent and tell them you are interested and will help. Join the vast army of Daughters now interested in Junior American Citizens and go forward with them in one of the most fascinating projects which can be offered to women today. **HELP THE JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.**

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,
National Chairman.

Insignia

ON several occasions members and firms have desired to use the Insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for commercial purposes, for money raising projects, for prizes, or for favors. These uses, considered inappropriate, brought forth a ruling in 1931 "that the use of our Insignia by our members shall conform with the dignity and importance of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which it represents."

Forty years ago, the Continental Congress of 1900 ruled "that it is entirely improper for the print of the Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution or the name of the National Society to be used for any advertising purpose or for the promotion of any business enterprise, and that therefore no member of the organization be permitted to so use it."

A ruling adopted by the National Board of Management at its meeting in February, 1940, reaffirmed the above decision by a resolution "that the use of the Insignia by chapters and states be limited to yearbooks, stationery, programs, and uses required by work of the Society."

Since 1909 there has been a ruling "that this Society protects its Insignia as its own private property and forbids any person or persons from using such Insignia without permission of the National Board." Likewise in 1927, the National Board emphasized this statement by ruling "that no manufacturing concern can use the Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in any way whatsoever without previously obtaining the written consent of the Society."

The official ceremonial emblem alone may be suspended from the official ribbon which is one and one-fourth inches wide; the official miniature emblem or recognition pin may be worn with the ribbon one-half inch wide.

The official ribbon, when not attached to the official emblem, may be worn only by national officers, ex-national officers, state regents, and ex-state regents to designate their respective standing in the society.

A gauze ribbon six or more inches in

width and of the same design and coloring as the ribbon used by the national officers may be used for the ornamentation of wreaths and similar purposes.

BESSIE B. PRYOR,
National Chairman.

Conservation

SPRING is on the way and with the swelling of the first brave buds the human heart quickens its beat; the human hand "itches" to dig in the warm soil, to plant seeds; the human mind visualizes the glory of full blown blossoms and the majesty of mature trees.

Many chapters and states are now experiencing the thrill of achievement. They have visions of giant forest monarchs when they look at the acres of pines and redwoods and spruce planted last year. Others will see their dreams realized this year and still others in 1941. I do not have a list of all the dedication dates but have just heard from Maryland that in February they dedicated thirty-four acres to honor Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., our President General. Georgia dedicated one hundred acres in March to the memory of Mrs. Julian McCurry, who served as Vice President General. Pennsylvania will dedicate about one hundred and fifty acres in May to the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and Illinois expects to dedicate one thousand acres in May, 1941.

Plans are being made for a Conservation Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, April 15. If it can be completed in time, a map showing size and location of all plantings will be on display and since the planting of memorial forests is one of the official projects of the Golden Jubilee observance a suitable map will be made to hang in Constitution Hall as a permanent record of the two and one-half million trees planted by chapters to honor the National Society, its beloved members, and to provide the needs of future generations in this our beloved land.

INEZ S. WARTHEN,
(Mrs. Ober D.)
National Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP OF N. S. D. A. R.

As of February 1, 1940

Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Treasurer General

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1940		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	44	1,605	14	1,619
ALASKA.....	1	28	1	29
ARIZONA.....	8	345	5	350
ARKANSAS.....	30	976	12	988
CALIFORNIA.....	92	4,494	185	4,679
CANAL ZONE.....	1	46	0	46
COLORADO.....	36	2,138	16	2,154
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,362	30	5,392
DELAWARE.....	5	260	12	272
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,559	109	3,668
FLORIDA.....	36	1,953	28	1,981
GEORGIA.....	85	4,166	24	4,190
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	186	1	187
IDAHO.....	11	433	3	436
ILLINOIS.....	109	7,220	107	7,327
INDIANA.....	93	5,170	21	5,191
IOWA.....	96	4,073	34	4,107
KANSAS.....	53	2,320	18	2,338
KENTUCKY.....	50	2,527	25	2,552
LOUISIANA.....	25	999	13	1,012
MAINE.....	38	2,029	4	2,033
MARYLAND.....	32	1,558	28	1,586
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	6,193	68	6,261
MICHIGAN.....	62	3,899	39	3,938
MINNESOTA.....	52	2,183	17	2,200
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,480	10	1,490
MISSOURI.....	85	4,222	37	4,259
MONTANA.....	12	519	5	524
NEBRASKA.....	47	1,884	12	1,896
NEVADA.....	1	63	3	66
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,078	8	2,086
NEW JERSEY.....	80	4,956	73	5,029
NEW MEXICO.....	8	355	3	358
NEW YORK.....	177	14,459	324	14,783
NORTH CAROLINA.....	68	2,674	34	2,708
NORTH DAKOTA.....	11	291	3	294
OHIO.....	121	7,419	71	7,490
OKLAHOMA.....	30	1,328	21	1,349
OREGON.....	27	1,054	7	1,061
PENNSYLVANIA.....	129	11,572	96	11,668
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	43	1	44
PUERTO RICO.....	1	32	0	32
RHODE ISLAND.....	22	1,231	19	1,250
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	59	2,106	14	2,120
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	410	1	411
TENNESSEE.....	68	2,758	14	2,772
TEXAS.....	72	4,055	71	4,126
UTAH.....	3	211	1	212
VERMONT.....	33	1,550	6	1,556
VIRGINIA.....	82	3,922	41	3,963
WASHINGTON.....	36	1,725	24	1,749
WEST VIRGINIA.....	40	2,463	16	2,479
WISCONSIN.....	43	2,046	16	2,062
WYOMING.....	10	363	3	366
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	41		41
CUBA.....	1	50	0	50
ENGLAND.....	1	59		59
FRANCE.....	2	82		82
GERMANY.....	1	15		15
ITALY.....	1	25		25
AT LARGE.....			22	22
TOTALS.....	2,539	141,263	1,770	143,033

• Junior Membership •

Stop—Read—Plan!

ON Monday, April 15, at 9:30 A. M. the fun begins. The Junior Breakfast is to be held in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel.

Directly following the breakfast, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. will be registration for all Juniors who are Pages in the lower lounge near the Page's room. All other Juniors will register in Memorial Continental Hall with the regular registration Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

From 4 P. M. until 6 P. M. Mrs. Schermerhorn is giving a tea and reception for all Juniors and Pages in the Chinese Room at the Mayflower Hotel.

Tuesday afternoon at 2:45 we gather for the event for which we all work so hard during the year, our Junior Assembly. We are not only going to have very interesting reports, but have planned to have a short play for which your talent has already been requested.

As has been the custom in recent years, the Juniors will take part in the Thursday afternoon program of the Congress. Congress opens at 2:00 and we are to march in promptly at 2:15. All Juniors are asked to be present at this time to take part. Kindly wear a white or plain light colored dress and no hat. We will march onto the platform as formerly and remain during our part of the program. Miss Millard has already sent out an SOS for musicians, especially harpists, and we should have a very fine program. Please learn both verse and chorus of "God Bless America," as we will use it in closing.

On Friday night, as many as possibly can are asked to attend the closing event of Congress, the banquet; again Juniors are to take part in the program, giving a skit.

It looks like a busy, happy week for Juniors and I am looking forward to the pleasure of seeing as many of you as possible at all Junior events.

THELMA LE BAR BROWN,
Chairman, 1940 Junior D. A. R. Assembly.

Mississippi Juniors

BELVIDERE JUNIORS of the "Belvidere" Chapter of Greenville, Miss Louise Starling, as Chairman, assisted as Pages at the March Conference. Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Chairman of the Junior Membership drive, announced that she presented \$5.00 to "Belvidere" for the most Junior members. The year book for 1939 was very attractive in blue and silver, with the programs and hostesses listed for each meeting. The main object of the programs has been to get better acquainted with Mississippi and local history.

EVELYN W. HILL,
Chairman of the Southern Region.

Atlanta Chapter Juniors

DURING the year we have given \$10.00 to the May Irwin Talmadge Room at Kate Duncan Smith School, and a like amount to the Helena Pouch Scholarship. We presented a large framed picture of George Washington to the Garden Hills School in Fulton County, near Atlanta.

Atlanta Chapter's Junior Group is doing its bit to help the war stricken countries abroad, too. A committee from the group meets each Monday at Red Cross Headquarters to make surgical dressings. Some helped with the Red Cross Roll Call this year.

NELLIE JANE GAERTNER.

Northern Division

EVEN if old Jack Frost is trying to snow under our Northern States, reports from Juniors in the snow country show anything else but sitting resignedly by the fire, everyone in the Junior Groups is hard at work on various projects.

Danbury Mary Wooster Juniors established this year a scholarship fund of \$50.00 which will go to a student at the University of Alabama. Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee schools received toys and dolls at

(Continued on page 75)

ROUND TABLES BY NATIONAL OFFICERS

Curator General, Mrs. Willard Steele, Banquet Hall, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P. M.
Historian General, Mrs. Leland Duxbury, National Board Room, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P. M.
Librarian General, Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, North End of Library, Wednesday, April 17, 8 A. M.
Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George D.

Schermerhorn, National Board Room, Monday, April 15, 1:30 P. M.
Registrar General, Mrs. Frank L. Nason, National Officers' Club Room, Administration Building, Monday, April 15, 2:30 P. M.
Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwelder, for State and Chapter Treasurers, Treasurer General's Record Room, Tuesday, April 16, 8:30 A. M.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Advancement of American Music, Mrs. Edward G. Mead, Club House of the American Association of University Women, Tuesday, April 16, 2:45 P. M.
Americanism, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Breakfast, Mayflower.
Approved Schools, Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Banquet Hall, Monday, April 15, 2:30 P. M.
Conservation, Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, Luncheon, Mayflower, Monday, April 15, 12 noon.
Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, Wisconsin Room, Tuesday, April 16, 3:00 P. M.
D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Breakfast, Allies Inn, Thursday, April 18, 7:30 A. M.
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, California Room, Monday, April 15, 9:30 A. M.
D. A. R. Museum, Mrs. Willard Steele, Banquet Hall, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P. M.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, Miss Claudine Hutter, C. A. R. Board Room, Wednesday, April 17, 8 A. M.
Ellis Island, Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, Breakfast, Allies Inn, Wednesday, April 17, 8 A. M.
Filing and Lending, Mrs. Frank W. Baker, South Carolina Room, Tuesday, April 16, 8:30 A. M.
Genealogical Records, Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Board Room, Monday, April 15, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Girl Homemakers, Mrs. Alice L. Newbury, Louisiana Room, Tuesday, April 16, 3 P. M.
Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs, Mrs. Elmer H.

Whittaker, Breakfast, Allies Inn, Thursday, April 18, 7:30 A. M.
Historical Research, Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, National Board Room, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P. M.
Junior American Citizens, Miss Eleanor Greenwood, National Officers' Club Room, Administration Building, Tuesday, April 16, 3 P. M. Breakfast, Mayflower, Wednesday, April 17, 7:45 A. M.
Junior Membership, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Assembly, Auditorium, Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, April 16, 2:45 P. M.
Mary Washington Memorial, California Room, Monday, April 15, 3:30 P. M.
Motion Pictures, Mrs. Leroy Montgomery, Mezzanine A, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 4 P. M.
National Defense, Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, Grand Ball Room, Mayflower, Monday, April 15, 2 P. M. National Officers' Club Room, Tuesday, April 16, 8 A. M.
National Historical Magazine, Mrs. Victor A. Binford, National Board Room, Monday, April 15, 3 P. M.
Press Relations, Mrs. Jacob F. Zimmerman, C. A. R. Board Room, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P. M.
Radio, Mrs. Frank B. Whitlock, New Jersey Room, Tuesday, April 16, 8:30 A. M.
Resolutions, Miss Emeline A. Street, Washington Room, Monday, April 15, 10 A. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (April 16 to 19) 8 A. M.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

President General's meeting for National Chairmen, National Officers' Club Room, Monday, April 15, 11:30 A. M.
Credential Committee, Auditorium, Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, April 12, 1:30 P. M.
Informal gathering of National Board of Management, Board Room, Friday, April 12, 2:30 P. M.
National Officers' Club, Friday, April 12, 10:00 A. M. Executive Meeting, National Board Room.

10:45 A. M. Annual Meeting, National Officers' Club Room.
1:00 P. M. Luncheon, Banquet Hall, followed by meeting.
Parliamentary Law Class, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (April 16 to 19) 8 A. M.
State Regents Meeting, Friday, April 12, 3:30 P. M., National Board Room.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

House Committee, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 15, 11 A. M. (Register 10 A. M.)
Page Registration, Constitution Hall Lounge, Monday, April 15, 11:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Constitution Hall, 1:30 P. M.
Platform Committee, Stage, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 15, 12 noon.

Reception Committee, President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 15, 9:00 A. M.
Reception Room Committee, President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 15, 10 A. M.

State Regents Address**State Meetings**

ALABAMA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Alabama Room, Monday, April 15, 10 A.M. Dinner, North Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
ARIZONA— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Main Dining Room, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
ARKANSAS— <i>Mayflower</i>	Home of Congressman and Mrs. D. D. Terry, The Methodist Building, Tuesday, April 16, 3 to 5.
CALIFORNIA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Dinner, Pan American Room, Mayflower, Sunday, April 14, 5:30 P.M.
COLORADO— <i>Mayflower</i>	Apt. 571, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P.M. Dinner, Main Dining Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
CONNECTICUT— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, East Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M. National Board Room, Friday, April 19, after close of morning session.
DELAWARE	Delaware Room, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M. Dinner, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 7 P.M.
FLORIDA— <i>Raleigh</i>	Luncheon, Queen Elizabeth Room, Raleigh, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M.
FRANCE— <i>Raleigh</i>	
GEORGIA— <i>Mayflower</i>	North Carolina Room, Tuesday, April 16, 2:30 P.M. Dinner, Mayflower, Tuesday, Main Dining Room, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
IDAHO— <i>Willard</i>	
ILLINOIS— <i>Mayflower</i>	Dinner, Mayflower, Sunday, April 14, 7 P.M.
INDIANA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Indiana Room, open all day Monday; Tuesday afternoon. Dinner, Italian Gardens, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
IOWA— <i>Mayflower</i>	
KANSAS— <i>Mayflower</i>	Kansas Room, Tuesday, April 16, 2:15 P.M. Luncheon, Main Dining Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
KENTUCKY— <i>Mayflower</i>	Kentucky Room, Tuesday, April 16, 12:15 P.M. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 17, 1 P.M. Pan American Room, Mayflower.
LOUISIANA— <i>1900 F Street, N.W.</i>	Louisiana Room, Monday, April 15, 10:30 A.M.
MAINE— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M., followed by meeting.
MARYLAND— <i>Mayflower</i>	Maryland Room open Monday, April 15 and Tuesday, April 16. Luncheon, Chinese Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Mayflower</i>	Breakfast, Willard Room, Willard, Monday, April 15, 9 A.M.
MICHIGAN— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Sunroom, Washington, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
MINNESOTA— <i>Mayflower</i>	
MISSISSIPPI— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
MISSOURI— <i>Carlton</i>	Luncheon, Carlton, Wednesday, April 17, 12:30 P.M.
MONTANA— <i>Willard</i>	
NEBRASKA— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Parlors A and B, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M.
NEVADA— <i>Dodge</i>	
NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Fairfax Room, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
NEW JERSEY— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Italian Gardens, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M.
NEW YORK— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Large Ballroom, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M., followed by meeting.
NORTH CAROLINA— <i>Mayflower</i>	North Carolina Room, Monday, April 15, 2 P.M. Luncheon, Chinese Room, Mayflower, Wednesday, April 17, 1 P.M.
OHIO— <i>Mayflower</i>	Ohio Room, open Saturday, April 13, and Monday, April 15. Luncheon, Bamboo Room, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
OKLAHOMA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Oklahoma Room, Monday April 15, 11 A.M. Luncheon, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 12:30 P.M.
OREGON— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Main Dining Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Ballroom, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M.
RHODE ISLAND— <i>Washington</i>	Sun Parlor, Washington, Monday, April 15, 10 A.M. Dinner, Sun Parlor, Washington, Tuesday, April 16, 6 P.M.
SOUTH CAROLINA— <i>Mayflower</i>	South Carolina Room, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M. Luncheon, Pan American Room, Mayflower, Wednesday, April 17, 1:30 P.M.
SOUTH DAKOTA— <i>Harrington</i>	Maine Room, Monday, April 15, 8:30 A.M.
TENNESSEE— <i>Mayflower</i>	Tennessee Room, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M. Dinner, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
TEXAS— <i>Mayflower</i>	Texas Room, Tuesday, April 16, 3:30 P.M. Dinner, Main Dining Room, Mayflower, Tuesday, April 16, 6:15 P.M.
UTAH— <i>Dodge</i>	
VERMONT— <i>Willard</i>	Vermont Room, open Monday, April 15, 11 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Luncheon, Parlors D and E, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
VIRGINIA— <i>412 S. Lee Street</i>	Virginia Room open Saturday, April 13, Monday, April 15, and Tuesday morning, April 16. Luncheon, Small Ballroom, Willard, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
<i>Alexandria</i>	
WASHINGTON— <i>Willard</i>	Luncheon, Kennedy-Warren, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
WEST VIRGINIA— <i>Mayflower</i>	Luncheon, Sun Room, Washington, Tuesday, April 16, 1:30 P.M.
WISCONSIN— <i>Mayflower</i>	Wisconsin Room, Monday, April 15, 9 A.M.
WYOMING— <i>Willard</i>	
OVERSEAS— <i>Raleigh</i>	Lafayette Room, Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 16, 1 P.M.

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Ellsworth

(Continued from page 31)

wood," of which he wrote, "I have visited several countries and I like my own the best. I have been in all the states of the Union, and Connecticut is the best state. Windsor is the pleasantest town in the State of Connecticut, and I have the pleasantest place in the Town of Windsor. I am content, perfectly content, to die on the banks of the Connecticut." He is buried in the Palisado Cemetery on the north bank of the Farmington River, west of the First Church in Windsor, the oldest Congregational Church in the United States. Chief Justice Ellsworth served on the building committee when the present meeting house was being planned for and erected. The monument at his grave, after reciting his many public offices, concludes with this description of him as a man:

"Amiable and exemplary in all the relations of the domestic, social and Christian character. Preeminently useful in all the offices he sustained. Whose great talents under the guidance of inflexible integrity consummate wisdom and enlightened zeal placed him among the first of the illustrious statesmen who achieved the Independence and established the Government of the American Republic."

News Items

(Continued from page 57)

the First Parish Church, where Harriet Beecher Stowe had the vision of the death of Uncle Tom; and the house in which General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain lived, the Hero of Little Round Top in the Battle of Gettysburg of the Civil War.

A bronze memorial plaque has recently been unveiled by the **Fayetteville Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of New York, in the municipal building. The inscription on the tablet reads: "This building is dedicated to the memory of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, governor of New York State, who spent his boyhood days in Fayetteville. Presented by Fayetteville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1940". It was presented to the village by the chapter as its Golden Jubilee Project, and following the ceremony, the members of the chapter held their annual birthday luncheon, which

marked the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the chapter.

Clay

(Continued from page 39)

into the Union as a free state, but had met bitter opposition. During the gold rush of '49 this territory had greatly needed protection from the United States Government.

At the height of the political storm, Clay asked his constituents in Kentucky to elect him to the Senate of the United States in order that he might bring peace out of chaos. This they did unanimously. Clay then resolved to give his last days to healing the nation's wounds. His "Compromise of 1850," among other provisions, admitted California as a free state into the Union. Early in January Clay had submitted his compromise. On February 5th, 1850, the veteran statesman arose to address the Senate, full to overflowing with visitors. Some had come hundreds of miles to hear the silver-tongued orator make his last appeal for the Union.

For two whole days Clay pleaded for acceptance of the compromise which would produce harmony. His eloquence swayed his audience. Finally, a committee of thirteen Senators reported in favor of California's admittance. This has since been known as the famous "Compromise of 1850."

Henry Clay, born in the swamp regions of Virginia, often called the "Boy of the Slashes," was one of the most popular men of his day, attracting men of intelligence as well as the common people to his cause. In 1851, the year before he died, he still carried that spirit of "fight to win." As he drove down the streets of Washington, D. C., in a carriage drawn by two prancing horses, on his daily trips to the Senate, Clay received many tributes and salutations from the admiring masses.

Exploring

(Continued from page 45)

tucky and Missouri; Carolinians and Virginians moved west to Tennessee or south to Georgia and their children have made a well beaten path through the Gulf States, always westward like the early navigators. Of course, there were exceptions to criss-cross moving in all directions by small

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After Congress Historical Tours

HISTORICAL VIRGINIA PILGRIMAGE

First Day, April 20—Leave Constitution Hall about 8 A. M., Saturday, April 20th, and proceed to Fredericksburg visiting there the James Monroe Law Office and Kenmore; lunch at the Princess Anne Hotel, proceeding thence to Wakefield and Stratford; continuing on to Richmond; dinner, lodging and breakfast at the Jefferson Hotel.

Second Day, April 21-22—Leave Hotel about 8:30 A. M. for brief tour of Richmond, visiting St. John's Church, thence to Jamestown, returning to Williamsburg for lunch. After lunch there will be a tour of Williamsburg, then continuing to Yorktown and Old Point Comfort where the party will board the boat for the overnight trip to Washington, arriving in Washington at 7:00 A. M. the third day, April 22nd.

All expense rate for this tour, including bus and boat fares, fees, guide service, meals and lodging, two persons to a room with twin beds and bath at hotel and two persons to an outside stateroom on the boat, \$23.50, based on a minimum of 15 persons.

FIFTY YEARS

of history of the National Society will be recorded in the October or Jubilee Number of the Magazine. Many special features are planned for this and preceding issues of the Magazine. *Subscribe now!*

groups and individuals, but the rule is sufficiently general to be an aid in following obscure clues. Possible interweavings leave no cause for surprise in finding definite veins of the same blood in widely scattered areas. It sometimes happened that one group of allied kin moved south, while others of the same extraction went west, so that in five or six generations there are dozens of the name, sprinkled over the country, all derived from the same ancestor in Virginia, the parent state.

To the genealogist, one of the most valuable of current Federal activities is the compilation and publication of inventories of all public records in states, counties, and cities, a catalogue of manuscript volumes, listed by localities, dates covered, and containing copies of marriage bonds, wills, deeds and other evidences of descent. This service is just beginning to be used, and may prove to be the most useful key to lineage date.

Emerson says that each man is a quotation from all his ancestors, so the study of our derivation is necessary to a knowledge of ourselves. If we may be understood some of the vagaries of our own natures, as known only to ourselves by examining our sources, it becomes a paying expedition.

Fortunately, not all the faults of ancestors are transmitted to posterity, and unfortunately, not all their virtues are inherited, but with self-discipline and wise guidance of our children, we may eliminate the undesirable tendencies, and quote the best traits of our forebears.

Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 59)

mittee is for the purpose of investigation only. This Committee receives letters of recommendation, etc., and the only thing a Membership Committee does is *to report its findings* to the Executive Board or to the Chapter, as the rule may be. And I might add that it takes only two members of the *National Society*, in good standing, who personally know the applicant, to endorse that applicant's papers.

Ques.—Is it permissible for a Chapter, at a regular business meeting at which a quorum was present, to adopt, by a large majority, a motion that the Regent and delegate be *instructed* to vote for a certain candidate at Continental Congress?

Ans.—Yes, unless such orders are prohibited in the Chapter By-Laws, or the By-Laws of the National Society. There is no such rule in the National By-Laws, and I am assuming there is none in the Chapter's Rules. That being the case, the Chapter has a right to give its representatives such instructions as regard to voting at the Continental Congress.

Faithfully yours,
ARLINE B. N. MOSS,
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss)
Parliamentarian.

Junior Membership

(Continued from page 69)

Christmas. They supported a woman at their local charity home, gave \$10.00 to the River St. Community House and their juniors individually work in this house. Their blanket club has already raised \$150.00 for the Ways and Means Committee.

In Maine, Juniors are conducting Junior American Citizenship clubs, reports Pauline Cronk, and they are doing helpful Chapter work, but do not yet have a separate meeting.

Natick Juniors sent a box to Hillside School for Christmas, money and shirts to their Becker Boy.

The Greater Boston Juniors have two Good Citizenship girls, and they have just given Hillside School \$25.00. At their second Birthday Party they were presented a Gavel, gift from the Lucy Jackson Chapter. The gavel was made from hurricane wood, from a pear tree on the birthplace of Mrs. Frank Nason (their senior advisor) in Scituate.

Katherine Pratt Horton Juniors have a new Junior American Citizen's Club at the Meyer Memorial Hospital, Buffalo, with Marjorie Rautenberg (Mrs. Leonard) director. They have twenty-four children in this club, which is in the infantile paralysis ward of the hospital. For the benefit of their C. A. R. group, which they sponsor, a book review and tea was given at the Chapter House on Monday, January 29, at which \$50.00 was earned. There are five new members in this group as a result of a membership tea for all Juniors which was held in the Chapter House.

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Index of Advertisers

	Page
BANK:	
National Metropolitan Bank	72
DECORATORS:	
Biggs Antique Co., Inc.	73
Genevieve Hendricks	73
George Plitt, Sr.	73
Neshan G. Hintlian	73
DEPARTMENT STORES:	
Frank R. Jelleff, Inc.	2
Julius Garfinkel & Co.	1
Woodward & Lothrop	Cover
FIVE & TEN CENT STORE:	
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Hills Brothers, Co.	4
Magruder, Inc.	73
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Mayflower Hotel	Cover
JEWELERS:	
Galt & Bro., Inc.	72
J. C. Caldwell & Company	Cover
PUBLISHERS:	
American Historical Co., Inc.	80
Dietz Press	2
Whyte Bookshop	2
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Connecticut Avenue Soda Bar	2
Hogate Sea Food Restaurant	2
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